The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SUGAR SCANDAL AVOIDED.

Cowardice of the Senators in Killing the Report of the Committee.—Senator Tillman's Liquor Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—If Shakespeare were alive and writing about the sugar trust scandal he would probably make Puck say, "What cowards these Senators be," instead of, "What fools these mortals be." The Tillman resolution has not been reported to the Senate, but it is dead—killed by the fears of some Senators and the aosolute cowardice of others. An investigation is not wanted by either the sugar trust or its legislative servants, and their are enough Senators so wrapped in what they are pleased to call conservatism and respect for the honor of the Senate who will join in voting against the resolution when it is reported to the Senate to defeat it. Senator Jones, of Nevada, who is Chairman of the Committee to which the resolution was referred, has acted rather queerly. He first told Senator Tillman that the Committee would report the resolution favorably, but now he is opposed to that action and has fallen back on the stock excuse that it is too important a matter to be hurriedly acted upon. There is, however, one consolation in the situation. The sugar trust may escape the exposure that would follow a thorough investigation, but it will also lose much of the money it would have gained by the sugar schedule it had inserted in the tariff bill by the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee, as that schedule is as dead as a last year's bird nest. How favorable a schedule the trust will be able to secure is yet to be seen. It is fighting hard, and the subject is one upon which crooked work can easily be done, as a sugar schedule is of such a technical nature that it requires careful study even on the part of experts to understand, and is Greek to ordinary folk.

Republican Ex-Congressmen are taking about any old thing of an office that comes within their reach these days. The latest catches in this line were Ex-Congressman Andrews, of Nebr,, and Ex-Congressman Brown, of Pa., who has been nominated to be Auditor for the War Department.

Senator Chilton, of Texas, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee the Chairman of which has been so active in trying to push the Foraker Railroad Pooling Bill through the Committee since the Supreme Court decision adverse to Railroad Pooling, took the side of Senator Butler, of N. C., when he declared that there had been "indecent haste" in pushing the bill. Chairman Cullom of the Committee tried to deny the accusation by saying that the committee had been considering a pooling bill long before the Supreme Court decision. Senator Chilton said he had been a member of the Committee for two years but had no knowledge of any attempt to press consideration of a pooling bill until after the adverse decision of the Supreme Court. Senator Butler gave notice that no railroad pooling bill could be acted upon by the Senate until the bill meeting the objection of the Supreme Court to an income tax had been acted upon.

The Tillman bill giving states the same control over liquors imported into their borders which they exercise over liquors of domestic manufacture has been favorably reported to the Senate. It is intended to in part meet the recent decision of a Federal court against the South Carolina dispensary law.

Representative Champ Clark, of Mo. has been booming Representative Bailey, of Texas, for the Presidency ever since they returned from their triumphant campaign for the election of a Democrat to fill the vacancy in the Missouri delegation in the House. Mr. Bailey says he has no Presidential aspirations and is in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bryan in 1900, but wishes to serve one term as Speaker of the House, and then to become a member of the Senate, which he declares to be "the greatest legislative body in the world."

There has naturally been much talk about the very blunt warning given to Boss Hanna by Senator Mantle, of Mont., in a speech on the wool schedule of the tariff bill. Mr. Mantle said the wool manufacturers wanted the cream and were not only willing but anxious that only skim milk should be served to the woll growers. He told Mr. Hanna that unless the wool schedule was made satisfactory to the wool growers he would be retired to private life, instead of being returned to the Senate. Hanna is beginning to show that he has fears of its turning out that way regardless of what the tariff bill may or may not contain.

Mr. McKinley has nominated Ellis H. Roberts, of N. Y., to be U. S. Treasurer to please Boss Platt and his machine, and has nominated Conrad N. Jordan (for a second term) to be assistant treasurer at New York to please the gold Democrats of Wall Street. It is a case of attempting to carry water on both shoulders.

NEW ACT FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

A Law in Which Tax Payers Will be Interested.

Prothonotary Smith has received the new law signed by the Governor for the relief of the different tax collectors of the commonwealth. As it is of interest to every township and borough in the county, it is published below in full.

It provides "That in all cases in which the period of two years, the limitation of the warrants in the duplicate of county, city, township, ward, school and borough tax collectors have expired, in all cases where the power and authority of said tax collectors has expired or shall expire during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, by virtue of the expiration of their term of office, and said collector or collectors have or shall become liable for the amount of tax on said duplicates without having collected the same, the said duplicates and warrants, and the powers and authority of said tax collectors in all such cases are hereby revived and extended for a period of one year from the passage of this act, and said collector or collectors are hereby authorized and empowered to proceed and collect said taxes from all persons who have not paid taxes assessed to them residing in the district within which it may have been assessed, as well as all persons who removed from said city, ward, township or borough, and have neglected to pay as aforesaid assessed with like effect as if said warrants had not expired by the limitation of two years as aforesaid or the term of office of said tax collector had not expired.

Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to warrants issued prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and that nothing contained in this shall release any bondsman or security.

A Warning for Officials.

From the papers this week one can read of a prosecution just now in Schuylkill county against officials for spending public funds illegally and several thousand dollars are to be charged back to the officers and to be refunded by them or go to the penitentiary. Scores of such prosecutions in the past have resulted in the same way against borough, township and county officers. At this very time one entire school board is serving a term in the penitentiary, and in another case the mayor and town council, some three weeks ago, were put to jail for illegal actions.

Let this serve as another warning; officers who think they can recklessly spend the people's money because they own no property, should bear in mind that the penitentiary is before them, on the complaint of any one or more taxpayers.

No Extra Session.

The chances for an extra session of the legislature are slim and when many of the members are assured of this fact they may agree to extend the session. Many members would like to have an extra session to get an additional $500 and mileage. Gov. Hastings' friends say he will not call an extra session. If the proper revenues are not raised by July 1 the institutions failing to receive appropriations will have to struggle along for two years without state aid.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physician told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of the suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pdaler, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

Equal in Amount Nearly the Cost of the Building.

The announcement that it cost nearly $70,000 to furnish Grace church as a temporary meeting place for the legislature is rather startling, but that is the amount the bills run to. When it is considered that there is now a cry going up that the state is running short of money; when it is known that the session will continue only for adout six months, and that the members only sit three and four days a week, it seems that a due regard for existing conditions should have demanded that a temporary place could have been made ready for occupancy at something less that $10,000 a month. But this expenditure seems to be in keeping with the reckless extravagance of the men at the state capitol who seem to think that when an article of any kind is needed the highest price must be paid. The statement of the cost of fitting up the building was made public last week for the first time. The cost is $56,590,36, exclusive of the cost of 210 desks at $38.64 for the house, 60 desks at $37.68 for the senate and 8,934 pounds of galvanized sheet iron at fifteen cents a pound to cover the heat pipes in the cellar. These items will add nearly $12,000 to the above. The bills have been approved by Governor Hastings, Auditor General Mylin and State Treasurer Haywood.

The *Patriot* says: A meeting of the house buildings committee was held to examine the bills and arrange for their payment. Their size was so great that the committe postponed action for a week. A member said that they would have to be scaled down before they were paid. The cost of fitting up the church is within a few thousand dollars of the original cost of the building.

The bills in detail approved by the governor and his colleagues on the board of buildings and grounds follow: Insurance, $1,706.65; plastering, $100.-28; removing metallic cases, $387.50; electrical fixtures, $1,575.29; wall paper and shades, $757;35; carpets, $4,970.05; furniture, $16,331.68. carpenter work, etc., $1,272.53; lumber, carpenter work, etc., $7,527.42; steam fitting, $12,827.-96; plumbing, $3,810.57; painting, $4,-322.65; hauling, $202; fire hose, reels and extinguisher, $372.05, clocks, labor, material, rentals, etc., $228.38.

A Republican politician, good at figures, has shown the exorbitant cost of the painting and the work connected with it. He says: "All the painting done in the church is of the plainest character. At prevailing prices of material and labor, 40 per cent. of the total cost must represent the amount paid for material, and the balance, or 60 per cent. is the cost of the labor. On this basis, of the $4,322.66 expended for painting, $2, 593.59 was used for labor, and at the present wages for painters, $2 per day, the latter amount would be sufficient to pay for 1,296¾ days' work, or, in round numbers, it would pay 100 men for 6½ days' work each, or give work to one man for four years and one month at the same job. As to the $1,729,06 which represents the cost of the material used by the painters, the oil would cost 20 per cent or $445.01, and the lead the balance, or $1328.20. At 33 cents per gallon, the current price of oil, it must have required 1,048 gallons, or 32½ barrels, of oil; and at the prices of the best white lead, it must have required 12½ tons, which amount, of course was not used."

Conflicts With the Constitution.

Governor Hastings vetoed the bill to allow common school houses to be used for Sunday school and religious purposes, on the ground that it is special legislation and is in conflict with the constitution. His veto does not forbid directors from allowing school houses to be used for the purpose. He does not deem it wise to place upon the statute books any legislative authority for the use of public school houses for any other purposes than that for which they are created.

The People Pay.

Bill Andrews' Lexow report (a big farce) : cost $70,000.

Furnishing Grace church for the legislature; cost $60,000—a clean steal of about $50,000.

Junket to New York—$8,000.

How much is it going to cost the state to put Grace church in repair after the legislature vacates the edifice?

Pig iron has jumped up $1 per ton—a jump in wheat would have been of greater benefit.

The German Dunkers have their annual meeting near Frederick, Md., at which there was an attendance of 40,000 people.

At Princess Anne, Md., yesterday, a negro was taken from jail by a mob for an outrage upon a white woman, and hung.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

COL. SPANGLER PRESIDES IN THE CHAIR.

Support the Chicago Platform and Denounce Hastings.—Proceedings Harmonious.—Nominations Made.

Although the day was a wet one the Democratic convention at Bellefonte on Tuesday, was a very enthusiastic one. Col. J. L. Spangler, who was downed for congress last fall, presided as chairman, and made a ringing speech, deploring the present depressed condition of business and reaffirming allegiance to the silver platform adopted at Chicago.

County chairman Hugh S. Taylor called the convention to order at 12:30. He made a brief opening address in which he endorsed the Chicago platform and William Jennings Bryan. At the close of Mr. Taylor's address the work of organization was proceeded with. Boyd A. Musser, the secretary then read the call for the convention and list of delegates. Nearly all were present or sent substitutes.

D. F. Foreman, of Potter township, acted as reading clerk; A. S. Garman, of Bellefonte, and C. A. Faulkner, of Philipsburg, as tellers; Joseph E. Emerick, of Walker, and R. C. Gilliland, of Snow Shoe were secretaries.

There were only two nominations on the county ticket, and these were County Surveyor, J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte; and Jury Commissioner, J. J. Hoy. Capt. Hugh S. Taylor was re-elected county chairman. John Smith, A. P. McDonald, Hammon Sechler, A. L. Cassanova and John P. Condo were elected delegates to the state convention, and instructed for James A. Stranahan for state treasurer.

The usual resolutions were adopted denouncing the state legislature and Governor Hastings for their extravagance, and urging a reduction of salaries to compare with revenues.

Hon. James Schofield was called upon and addressed the convention on issues of the day. No further business before the body, adjournment followed.

Democratic State Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee met at State headquarters, Harrisburg, last Wednesday for the purpose of fixing the date of holding the next State convention.

There was not a little discussion over the time for the meeting, Mr. Garman advocating an early date, while the majority were not in favor of a long campaign. Finally Tuesday, August 31, was selected, and Reading the scene. While the committee was in secret session the question of ousting William F. Harrity from his place on the National committee was discussed, but it was not quite clear as to how the committee, of itself, could do it.

"The convention," said Secretary Matt Savage, "will certainly indorse free silver. It will simply reaffirm the principles of last year and indorse the national platform—that is about as strong a thing as we can do on the silver question."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Blanchard D. Ross, of Logue, Potter Co., and Frances Ebberts, of Martha, Centre Co.

J. Henry Stitzer, of Rebersburg, and Lydia S. Spayd, Madisonburg.

Wm. H. Brouse, of Pine Grove Mills, and Emma V. Williams, of Boalsburg.

Wm. H. Antis and Anna Bainey, of Philipsburg.

Chas. W. Corl, of Linden Hall, and Lizzie Myers, of Boalsburg.

Levi E. Williams, of Wilmington, Del., and Effie E. Lucas, of Chester Hill, Pa.

Wm. G. Heaton, and Lizzie Emenhizer, of Boggs twp.

Elmer R. McClellan and Emma S. Detwiler, of Tusseyville, Potter township.

Lewis C. Wetzel and Ida E. Gerberich, of Bellefonte.

New Mail Carrier.

A young man by name of Horner, has obtained the contract for carrying the mail, daily from Centre Hall to Potters Mills, taking in Centre Hill, Tusseyville and Colyer, for $220 per year. Mr. Horner livss near Colyer, and as the service requires the greater part of a day with horse and buggy, the pay is quite low.

Bitten by a Setter.

W. J. Stine, of Scotia, near Bellefonte, was bitten by an English setter. Next time he passed Stine shot the dog. The owner sued and secured judgment for $50. The L. A. W. has appealed and will push the cause for a test case.

STRINGENT GAME LAW.

The Measure that Received Gov. Hastings Signature.

Governor Hastings has signed the new game law drafted by the State Sportsmen's association. It deals with the protection of song and insectiverous birds, and provides that persons who desire to collect birds, their nests for eggs for strictly scientific purposes shall obtain a certificate from the board of game commissioners at a cost of $5. The money derived from these permits heretofore issued by prothonotaries at a cost of $1 per year will be devoted to the use of the game commission. From this source a revenue of perhaps from $200 to $300 annually will be obtained. The law has been so framed that the game commission cannot give a permit which will enable any person to collect game birds or their nests and eggs out of season.

The bill prohibits the sale of game of all kinds killed in the state, and likewise the removal of game from the State. If men kill game illegally they will be sent to jail if their fines are not paid, a day for every dollar of fine imposed. A man now found with a ferret in his possession when hunting rabbits will be liable to a severe fine.

Under the new bill woodcock can be taken in the month of July and from October 15 to December 15 inclusive. The seasons, so far as they relate to wild ducks, reed birds, snipes, plover, doves and wild pigeons are the same as under the old laws. Pheasants, squirrels, quail and wild turkeys can be legally taken from October 15 to December 15. Mongolian or English pheasants, which have been introduced in a few of the localities with a view of naturalization, cannot be killed for a period of five years.

A limitation has been placed on the number of birds, etc., which a gunner can kill in a day. It is as follows: Woodcock and pheasants, 10; quail, 15; wild turkey, 2. And no person is allowed to kill more than two deer in any one season.

Found Dead in Bed.

Wm. Jones, aged 77 years, of Bellefonte, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning. Mr. Jones had been sick about a week. He was one of the best known men of Bellefonte, and for 20 years was connected with the First National bank in that place. Deceased was a native of Yorkshire, England. He came to the United States during the fifties and served in the navy during the war of the rebellion. He was quartermaster of Gregg Post, G. A. R. for twenty years. Mr. Jones was a Republican and served a number of years as tax collector of Bellefonte.

Two New Dwellings.

John Luse broke ground this week for a new dwelling on the lot adjoining Mr. Poulson's residence. He expects to complete it as soon as possible. The new Presbyterion parsonage will be started at once. This dwelling will be of modern architecture with all conveniences. Along with these two dwellings one or two more are in contemplation and may be rushed through before the winter.

A Dangerous Place.

At the station the council made their new street over three feet high, making a very narrow and high fill in the hollow. It is in a dangerous condition and if allowed to stand there will be an upset one of these days and the borough will pay a decent sort of a bill for the carelessness. It was intended that both sides of the new road would be covered with slag or cinder, but as yet it has not been done.

Next Monday Flag Day.

Next Monday has been set apart as flag day and we hope that our citizens will duly observe it by hanging out their flags. It is proposed to have the day formally set apart by the governments of the several states and territories, so that it may become a national institution, to awaken and instil patriotism in the hearts of the people.

Reunion.

June the 18th the First Annual Reunion of the Students of the Pine Grove Academy will be held at Pine Grove Park. Special trains will be run over the Bellefonte Central railroad during the day.

The brewers are forming a trust embracing all breweries in the state.

Lynn, Mass., had a snow flurry yesterday afternoon.

About 500 fishermen were overtaken by a storm off the coast of China and drowned.

A mob in Batavia, Ohio, are after a tramp to lynch for assaulting a woman, Mrs. Curtis.

Wintersteen's case in court in Columbia county, goes to the jury tomorrow.

ALL AROUND.

Local Notes of Interest from All Around the Town.

We have been getting rains without coaxing or praying.

Thus far the week has been damp and cool since Sunday.

Mr. Strohmeier informs us his peach orchard indicates a good crop of fruit this year.

Buy of those merchants who advertise in the Reporter and you will find them liberal in prices.

A cool spell set in on Sunday evening and if it continues any time will check the growth of corn.

Work on a new water works has not begun yet, but councilmen say when all is ready work will begin.

Won't this cool weather be of more benefit than harm in keeping down grasshoppers and other insects?

Two Good Things.—"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists—25cts.

Grass can be mowed along the sides of streets in Centre Hall, two feet high since cows are ordinanced not to run at large.

Horses in this vicinity are attacked by a new disease, which affects the under jaw and extends up into the head.

The hay crop in our county may be a good one, but not as large as it would have been if the late cool weather had not set in.

A little boy on Friday caught a 17½ inch trout on a fly, in the creek by the Bush house. Summer boarders make a note of it.

Doctors Jacobs and Emerick inform us there is comparatively little serious illnes in the valley. The doctors seem to have their bad streaks too.

Emanuel Harter's woods west of Rebersburg will be used for a Campmeeting next month, to begin July 27 and continue ten days.

Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., of Bellefonte, has been in Ohio for some time past where he has conducted a very successful series of revival meetings at Danville, near Cincinnati.

The board walks in town are in safer condition at this time, we are pleased to note, than heretofore. Glad that the repeated good advice given by the Reporter, is having some effect.

Work has not yet begun on the new water works. We understand the desire is "to go slow but sure," a commendable idea and should also be applied to street work and borough debt.

One who had a good paying job on our street work made the remark privately, "that while he takes all the work he can get, he was surprised the tax payers submitted to paying for work that costs double what it should."

The Centre Hall water company's springs at the present time have a flow of water sufficient to supply a town of 25,000 population. In the dryest season on record the flow into town was an average of 12 barrels daily per family. The present head is over 200 feet which could be increased to about 400 feet if desired. Perhaps no other plant in the state can boast this except Centre Hall.

No little town in the state has as pretty a natural park as Centre Hall adjoining the Ref. church. The town should own it as a preserve; the money unlawfully spent for building and keeping in repair a board walk for one who was in the council and for work on the road when owned by the pike company, would have paid for the park.

The memorial address at Bellefonte on Decoration day, was delivered by Hon. O. A. Furst and was a fine oration. The Bellefonte Democrat says he delivered an eloquent and appropriate address that contained much that was of interest to his hearers and drew many valuable lessons from the observance of this day. His closing remarks to the memory of Hon. A. G. Curtin, dec'd, was a beautiful tribute to the departed statesman.

Millheim depending upon a few wells and cisterns, some of its live citizens advocate water works, which is commendable. Their next best enterprise would be an electric road to Coburn. We are of the notion that if the Reporter were there to help push both these needed improvements would be an accomplished fact same as the water works and railroad at Centre Hall against which certain elements kicked so viciously.

An old and esteemed subscriber of Gregg township, in remitting his subscription near two years in advance, writes: "I can't help but say the Reporter deserves credit for its fearlessness and as having accomplished great good to the people of our valley and county in its successful work to secure us a railroad and establishing other enterprises and as a constant champion of the interests of the farmer. No paper in the state has a nobler record." Thanks for the compliment.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queer and Interesting Facts About England's Ruler.

She has 600 Houses, 22 Physicians, and $2,000,000 Yearly Income, Employs 1,000 Persons in Her Household and Owns Four Yachts.

The queen is barely 5 feet tall, but she wears a No. 5 shoe, made in the style of the ordinary congress gaiter. The heels are less than one-half inch in height, and the gaiters are flat and broad. Their only ornamentation are tips of patent leather. She has no fancy for new shoes, and wears a pair of gaiters until they are literally worn out. She pays but 20 shillings a pair for them, or a trifle less than $5.

Twenty-two physicians are employed by the queen to look after her health. Most of them receive a yearly retaining fee of $5,000. These include physicians, surgeons, dentists oculists, and chiropodists. None of these act singly. If a small corn appeared upon one of her majesty's toes it would result in a consultation of chiropodist, surgeons and physicians. The brain of one man is not deemed sufficient to evolve a cure for the tiniest ill afflicting Victoria.

The queen owns 600 houses, not royal residences, but rent-yielding property. These represent a portion of her private fortune. Osborne house, on the Isle of Wight, and Balmoral, her Highland palace, are also private property. The first of these she will leave to her widowed daughter, Beatrice of Battenberg, and the Highland home to the Duke of Connaught.

Osborne and Balmoral are maintained by the queen at her expense, but the crown maintains a great number of royal palaces for her at a considerable yearly expense. Some of these are Buckingham palace, Windsor palace, the White Lodge at Richmond Park, St. James' palace, Kensington palace, Hampton court, Kew palace; Pembroke lodge, Holyrood palace, the Thatched cottage and Sheen cottage, Richmond park, and Bushby house in Bushby park.

Many of these the queen never occupies, but they are maintained year after year just as if Victoria would move into them the next day. Kensington palace, for instance, has cost on an average more than $70,000 a year to keep up for the past eight years, and every penny of the sum was practically wasted. Yet to relieve the hundreds of thousands dying of hunger in India the queen gave $2,500.

Victoria, in truth, is a very parsimonious old lady, although the English papers love to describe her as an ideal Lady Bountiful. A little incident which happened two years after the prince consort's death displays this trait; also another trait, which can only be described as pure, obstinate selfishness.

The queen was in deep mourning and refused to wear the smallest ornament. The court ladies and society, of course, dressed most plainly, as the queen then led the fashions. At that time the great ribbon industry which had supported the whole town of Coventry languished. There was no demand for ribbons, and thousands of men and women were without work. Hundreds of families were literally starving, and innumerable deaths were caused by lack of nourishment.

Finally, as a last resource, a number of men, women and children, all showing the ravages of hunger in a most pitiful way, went to London. They secured an audience, and upon their knees the women begged the queen to wear a few pieces of block ribbon upon her gowns. They told her that it would put new life into the industry and set all the factories of Coventry working again. They exhibited their emaciated bodies and the poor little children of skin and bone.

All this had not the slightest effect upon the queen. She refused absolutely, saying that the wearing of ribbon was inconsistent with her idea of mourning. The ribbon workers departed, and Coventry was ruined. For more than a generation it was a dead city, and its people moved away. Recently it became the centre of the bicycle making industry of Great Britain, and is flourishing again.

Four yachts are maintained for the exclusive use of the queen. They cost originally $1,375,000. She only uses the newest of them for two or three days in the year. To maintain it the crown pays $65,000 annually.

One thousand functionaries are employed in the Queen's household. Whenever she moves from one palace to another many of them accompany her. The nominal head of this army is the lord steward, who receives a salary of $10,000 a year. His office is a sinecure, as he does nothing but appear at court on state occasions in a gorgeous uniform.

The real chief is the master of the household, who receives $5,790 per annum. All disputes arising among the army employed in the royal palaces are settled by two ancient bodies called the board of green cloth and court of the Marshalsea. The green cloth court attends to matters concerning Buckingham palace, and the Marshalsea to disputes in all other royal palaces. In both cases the presiding officers are the lord steward, treasurer, controller and master of the household. Originally this body had the power to try all criminal cases, like murder, forgery and robbery, as well as civil matters, providing they happened within a certain distance of the royal palaces. Of late years the scope of these unique courts has been circumscribed. All questions of etiquette and precedence are decided by them and occasionally they render decisions under the lofty advice of the attorney general.

Part of the household is made up of a state band, consisting of a master, a conductor, twenty-five instrumentalists, a sergent trumpeter, nine household trumpeters and a number of household drummers. These worthies all bask in the sunlight of sinecures. —New Orleans Picayune.

DUELS ABROAD.

More are Fought in Germany than in Any Other Country.

More duels are fought in Germany than in any other country. Most of them, however, are student duels, which culminate in nothing more serious than slashed cheeks or torn scalps. Of all German university towns little Jena and Goettingen are most devoted to the code. In Goettingen the number of duels averages one a day, year in and year out. On one day several years ago twelve duels were fought in Goettingen in twenty-four hours. In Jena the record for one day in recent times is twenty-one. Fully 4,000 student duels are fought every year in the German empire. In addition to these are the more serious duels between officers and civilians. Among Germans of mature years the annual number of duels is about one hundred.

Next to Germany, France is most given to the duelling habit. She has every year uncounted meetings, "merely to satisfy honor;" that is, merely to give two men the opportunity to wipe out insults by crossing swords or firing pistols in such a way as to preclude the slightest chance of injury. In the duel statistics these meetings are not reckoned, as they are far less perilous than even the German student duels. Of the serious duels, France can boast fully 1,000 from New Year's to New Year's. The majority of these are among army officers. More than half of these result in wounds; nearly 20 per cent in serious wounds.

Italy has had 2,759 duels in the last ten years; and has lost fifty citizens by death on the field of honor. Some 2,400 of these meetings were consummated with sabres, 179 with pistols, 90 with rapiers, and one with revolvers. In 974 cases the insult was given in newspaper articles or in public letters regarding literary quarrels. More than 700 principals were insulted by word of mouth. Political discussions led to 559; religious discussions to 28. Women were the cause of 189. Quarrels at the gambling table were responsible for 189.

A summary shows that, as regards numbers, the sequence of duelling countries is: Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Russia. As regards deadliners of duels Italy comes first. Then come Germany, France, Russia and Austrial in the order named. For the most serious duels the pistol is the favorite weapon in all five countries.

Rock Pictures in Oregon.

W. B. Whittemore, while in Alturas, Oregon, recently, discovered some remarkable hieroglyphics about fifteen miles northeast from the north end of Warner valley, on the edge of what is locally known as the "desert" in Lake County, says the San Francisco Call. Mr. Whittemore says the hieroglyphics had been cut with a sharp instrument in the surface of the hard basaltic rock. They cover the face of the bluff for a distance of about three miles, and consist of pictures of Indians with bows, arrows and spears, besides deer, antelope, dogs and wolves, geese, ducks, swans and reptiles of various kinds. Intermingled with these animals are characters, which, of course, he could not decipher. He says that the execution of the pictures was very good, and he is satisfied that it could not have been the work of ordinary Indians. Throughout the entire distance the characters and pictures are in rows.

The Indians of the vicinity have no knowledge of the meaning of the hieroglyphics or of the people who ages ago chiseled them on the surface of the rocks. From the description given the picture writing bears a strong resemblance to that found in Mexico and Central America.

A Diamond Candle.

Many diamonds which have been exposed to sunshine give out light on being placed in a dark room. When placed in a vacuum and exposed to a high-tension current of electricity, diamonds phosphoresce, or shine, with different colors. Most South African diamonds, under these circumstances, exhibit a bluish light, while diamonds from other parts of the world shine with such colors as "bright blue, apricot, pale blue, red, yellowish green, orange and pale green." After reciting the preceding facts, in a recent lecture in London, Prof. William Crookes made this interesting statement: "One beautiful green diamond in my collection, when phosphorescing in a good vacuum, gives almost as much light as a candle; the light is pale green, almost white."

Lost Frigate Found.

Dredging in Brest Roads has led to the discovery off Grande Riviere, half a mile from the coast and at a depth of 40 feet, of a frigate 150 feet long, pierced by numerous cannon balls. The vessel is believed to have been sunk by the English nearly 300 years ago. Diving operations are to be continued.

In 1894 Costa Rica exported 1,576,650 bunches of bananas, a first-rate bunch being shipped at a cost of about 25 cents. A single acre of this incredibly rich soil may yield 200 excellent bunches. One Costa Rica banana plantation covers 2471 acres.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

By the birth of the Duchess of York's little girl the number of Queen Victoria's descendants rises to eighty, seventy of whom are alive. She has had nine children—four sons and five daughters; forty-one grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren. Two of her children and eight grandchildren have died.

The Red Cross Cycle Corps, of Chicago, was organized to furnish prompt medical treatment to persons injured in bicycle accidents. The plan is for each member of the corps to be instructed in the preliminaries of surgery, so as to be ready to relieve suffering wherever found. Each member of the organization will be required to carry, strapped to his wheel, a small medicine case filled with bandages, antiseptic dressings and drugs, ready for immediate use.

Big stories are being told of the vitality of the Turks. One man shot through the stomach in a recent battle stayed in the ranks till the fighting was over and then marched ten miles before reporting to the doctors. Another with a wound in each leg and one in the shoulder kept on duty for twenty-four hours. when an officer noticed him and sent him to the hospital. The doctors attribute the quick recovery of the Turkish wounded to their abstemious habits.

An experiment in co-operative farming and manufacturing is soon to be tried in Ray City, Minn. All the work done will be on the co-operative plan, the workmen being stockholders and participating in the profits. They are to own homes purchased from the corporation, are to have wages on the eight-hour system, protection in case of sickness, and loss of home from any cause is to be reduced to the minimum.

One of the recent marine inventions is a multi-keel vessel, a form of ship with a flat bottom, provided with five or seven keels. The inventor claims greater carrying capacity and increased floating power, with higher speed, than any other form of ship. The bow and stern are spoon-shaped, the vessel has two sternposts and two rudders, linked together so as to move simultaneously, and two propellers. It is also claimed for this model that it can be turned in its own length, and will, in smooth water, steer equally as well whether running ahead or astern.

In spite of her many trials and tribulations poor old Spain is not entirely devoid of domestic progress. In the last two years she has built nearly 600 miles of railroad, and in the last ten years considerably over 2,000. Nearly all the Spanish railways are owned by private corporations and subsidized by the government. Railway travel in Spain is a deliberate performance, devoid of all bustle, and free from the rush and hurry of American travel. It is rather trying to the nerves to ride on a Spanish railway. The story that Spaniards put the cowcatcher on the rear of the trains to prevent accidents is, however an exaggeration.

All the guns, standards and other trophies captured by the French from the Russians during the Crimean War were returned to Russia more than a year ago. Emperor Nicholas promised at the time that he would return the compliment, But, in spite of this assurance, no steps have as yet been taken to restore to France the guns and the flags which she was compelled to abandon to the Russians during her terrible retreat from Moscow in 1812. The delay is exciting both surprise and irritation at Paris, and is tending still further to cool off the enthusiasm which, until the beginning of this year prevailed in France in favor of everything Russian.

The Medical Record quotes some statistics on the morphine habit from a work recently published in Paris. From this it will be seen that morphinomania is most prevalent in Germany, France and the United States, although it has victims in Russia, Sweden, Turkey and the remote East. Statistics show that the medical profession supplies 40 per cent. of the male morphinists, which is the largest proportion; after which follow men of leisure, 15 per cent.; merchants, 8 per cent.; while peasants, clergymen and politicians occupy the lowest positions numerically on the list. Among the females addicted to the habit, the largest number, 43 per cent., are women of means, and these are followed in number by the wives of medical men, who make up 10 per cent. of the list. It is said that there are entire villages in Germany whose inhabitants are all addicted to the use of the drug, but the general belief that the morphine habit is more extensively practiced in Paris than in any other city is contradicted. Morphinomania occurs with the greatest frequency between the ages of twenty-five and forty years.

The Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer gives the following outline of the plan of Australian federation. "The powers, privileges and territory of the various colonies will remain intact. Each will have, as now, its governor appointed by the crown and its legislature of two houses elected by the people and the local affairs of each colony will be administered by its own government. The federation will have as its executive a governor-general appointed by the crown. The federal parliament is to consist of a senate and house of representatives etected by the people and to this parliament will be given the exclusive power of imposing and collecting customs and excise duties and it will also have full control of military and naval affairs. Trade between the federal colonies is to be absolutely free. At present each colony has its own tariff, operative against each other as well as the rest of the world, and many complications have arisen on this account. A supreme federal court, to be the high court of appeals of the colonies, is provided for. Each of the colonies now has a small naval force, the consolidation of which under one control will make a respectable little navy of torpedo and gunboats, with a cruiser and an armor-plated turret ship."

Silver Coin Being Counterfeited.

The discovery has been made by the secret service division of the Treasury Department that the silver fractional coins are being counterfeited, and it is feared to a very large extent. The low price of silver bullion presents a new field for enterprise and one in which the liability to detection is reduced to the minimum. Instead of using base metal and washing it with a solution of silver the work is done with silver bullion bearing the marks of the government assay office, and the spurious coins that have come into the possession of the treasury officials are found to be a few grains heavier and a trifle finer than the coins issued from the mints. Most of the spurious coins discovered bear the mark of the San Francisco mint. Intrinsically the coins issued by the enterprising counterfeiters are as good in every respect as those issued by the government, and when detected and refused acceptance, the holder will only lose the difference between the bullion and coinage value of the genuine coins. This is a consoling reflection to the public, who are liable to have as many of the spurious as the genuine coins in their possession, and as the difference between them can be detected only by weighing and assaying the liability to loss is very trifling. With silver selling at 55 cents per ounce it is not surprising that the government should find competition in the business of emitting coins that bring the manufacturer a clear profit of 100 per cent.

A Peculiar Ohio Community.

"There is a community at Amish, Holmes County, Ohio, that meets a certain idea of Atlantis," said a guest at the Planters' yesterday. "There are no churches and no ministers in the community, which consists of 15,000 to 20,000 souls, residing on 160-acre farms. Every member of the settlement is a producer. Religious meetings are held, but they are at the homes of various members, not in regular meeting places. Draft horses, the best in the country, come from Amish. The customs of the people are primitive in their simplicity. No one ever thinks of knocking at a neighbor's door; they just walk in. Travelers who come through the country are entertained in literal interpretation of the scriptural injunction, and no one is permitted to receive pay for the entertainment. The most curious of the customs of this peculiar people is that relating to its women. Married women wear black caps, those who are engaged go to church in brown headgear, while the young girls proclaim the fact that their affections are disengaged by dainty white bonnets. There is considerable sense at the bottom of this quaint custom, and the social jealousies and heart-burnings of other towns are said to be practically unknown in Amish."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Indian Agriculturists.

The Indians on the Shyshone reservation have to the present time this season sown 125,000 pounds of grain, and it is expected they will sow as much more before the close of the planting season. The department is not giving the seed to the Indians this year as heretofore. but is loaning it, and expects the Indians to repay it when they harvest their crops. The pupils of the Indian school are farming extensively under the direction of the Indian agent, Capt. Wilson, and the teachers of the school. They have put out 12,000 cabbage plants and have a model garden. A test will be made on the farm with sugar-beet seed, the department having furnished a large quantity for experiment. Under the present management of Indian affairs the Indians of the Shoshone reservation are improving rapidly in condition, and the majority of the tribe will soon become self-supporting. Great interest is being taken by the Indians in school work, and the agency school is having a very successful term.—(Correspondence Omaha, Neb., Bee.)

Observed by a Skeptic.

I once saw a cowboy try to ride an ostrich, and ever since I have doubted the stories told by the natives in Africa and Australia riding ostriches. He had vanquished every pony he had ever undertaken to break in, but it was only after an hour's hard work he succeeded in mounting the bird, which at first tried to shake him off, then to get away by running. These tactics, of course, had no effect upon the cowboy. Then, in spite of all the man could do, the ostrich succeeded in getting its head around and seizing him by one leg. He doubled his feet under him and the ostrich reached over its wings and got a hold upon his back, throwing him heavily to the ground and tramping on him. It took three of us to chase the infuriated bird, and we accomplised it barely in time to save the man's life, I don't believe the native Australians ride ostriches.

Among the 121,574 emigrants who left Europe by German harbors last year, only 25,771 were Germans. Of the total number 105,430 went to the United States, 7,353 to Brazil, 2,289 to Canada, 3,024 to Africa, etc.

Spain smoked $31,000,000 worth of tobacco last year—$1.80 per capita.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Items of Interest on Agricultural Topics.

Value of Ensilage. What Makes Posts Decay. The Striped Cucumber Beetle, Etc., Etc.

VALUE OF ENSILAGE.

Ensilage, being of a succulent nature, seems to have a cooling effect, and cows will bear a heavy ration, with ensilage as a base, without injury, when, if the same feed unites without ensilage, they would suffer with alimentary and secretory troubles. Ensilage gives us an abundance of starch in the cheapest form that it can be grown upon the farm. An acre of corn put in the silo has six times as much starch as an acre of good hay.

WHAT MAKES POSTS DECAY.

It is the rapid alternation from cold to heat and from dry to moist that makes posts decay so rapidly. This is, of course, worse on sandy soil, through which the air rapidly percolates, while in the heavy soil the air does not enter. The best preservative for posts in any kind of soil is to thoroughly dry them and then char their surface. After rubbing off the flakes of coal dip the charred ends in oil, taking care that both the charring and the oiling come up above the point where the post enters the soil. Posts treated thus have been found sound after fifteen or twenty years, when without this treatment posts on sandy soil had rotted at the junction with the ground after eight or ten years' service.

THE STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE.

While present to some extent nearly everywhere, in some seasons it is more numerous than usual. As soon as the plants are above ground the beetles attack the leaves and in a few days but little is left. The beetles always attack the plants on the highest ground first, so that many times those on the top of a hill are destroyed while on lower ground they are unharmed.

There is no remedy for this insect that is applicable on a large scale. A good preventive, however, consists in placing tobacco dust around the plants, as this will keep the beetles away. The tobacco dust can be obtained through a druggist at very little cost other than the freight, and a bag of it should be kept on hand on every farm at all times, as it is useful for many purposes, especially for killing lice on domestic animals. The tobacco dust should be placed around the cucumber plants just as soon as they are up, beginning on the high places first and then after a few days, if the beetles are attacking the plants on lower ground, the tobacco should be placed around them also.—New England Homestead.

THE PLUMED HYDRANGEA IN A MASS.

Few of us have yet learned how great was the grain of our gardens when the large flowered form of the hardy panicled hydrangea, H. paniculata grandiflora, reached our shores from its Japanese island home. By the use of this plant there is at command a means to brighten garden grounds and lawns, easily and permanently, in late summer and the early autumn—a season when the lack of blooming shrubs is most seriously felt. The hardness and vigor of this plant enable it to withstand great severities of climate and great neglect of attention. If once planted in fair soil it sturdily pushes a growth which insures its future endurance and usefulness. Its profusion of bloom, and the great size of its panicles make it an extremely showy object. Even small plants will bloom the first year of their planting, and every annual increase of size also adds to the amount of bloom. The plumed hydrangea makes a very good single specimen, and can be trained in bush form, or as a standard in the form of a small tree, with about three feet of stem and a large, broad head. It is thus, in one or the other of these forms, and as a single specimen on the lawn, that it is most frequently seen.—Vicks Magazine.

THE BROOD PEN.

Incubator-hatched chickens that are raised in brooders will do much better with a small run, or enclosed space, attached to one end of the brooders, says Epitomist. They need to get out on the ground in order to invigorate and harden them, and to keep them from growing up too much on the hot house plan—weak and delicate. This run, we term the brood pen, and it is about as necessary as the brooder, in order to attain the highest degree of success. We have two kinds of brooders, one is kept indoors and the other out in the yard. When the chicks first come from the incubator, we put them in the former. But, after the chicks are two weeks old, we move them to an out-door brooder, with a brood pen attachment. Then, on bright days, we let them out on the ground, where they wallow in the sand and ashes, and scratch among clover hulls and wheat chaff for the small grain that is scattered among it. The brood-pen system reduces the care and anxiety about the chickens, especially when a storm approaches, to a minimum, because the brooder is left open at the end and the chickens can run inside at the first approach of danger, and if they become chilly they can go back into the hover department, which is heated all the time, by a lamp beneath. Even when the chickens are with a hen the brood-pen system is desirable. Many a chicken is run to death while young and weak, by an unreasonable and flighty mother that keeps on the go all the time. But if the brood should be cooped within a small pen, about ten by twelve feet, and kept within the enclosure until the chickens are all well feathered and large enough to stand the wet grass and to travel about with the hen, a much larger per cent of them may be raised.—The Silver Knight.

KILLING CABBAGE WORMS.

H. E. Weed, of the Mississippi Station, writes: The most common cabbage caterpillar is the larval form of the white butterfly so often seen about the plants depositing its eggs. Aside from this larva there are also several others which attack the cabbage plant, being the larva of several species of butterflies and moths. But while there are several species of caterpillars on the plants, yet the habits of all are very similar, so that the same remedies are applicable to all.

As soon as the worms are noticed on the plants, apply paris green, either dry or mixed with water. In this case it is perhaps best to make the application in a dry form by means of any of the many ways for making the application. A common flour sack will do for this purpose if nothing better is at hand, When applied to the cabbage the green should be diluted with about twenty parts of flour, the effectiveness of the application depending not so much on the amount used as the evenness of the distribution. The green, however, should not be applied to the plants after they have formed heads, but pyrethrum or insect powder should then be used instead. But the question is often asked, "Will not the green poison the plants and render them unfit for use?" But the cabbage grows from within out and there is no danger in the use of paris green provided it is not applied after the heads have formed. By the time the outer leaves are taken off and the cabbage is ready for the table, there is left no trace of arsenic.

FEED THE LAMBS GRAIN.

For several years past there has been a disease among the lambs in Iowa that kills a few and lowers the condition of the entire flock, so that there is practically no gain while it continues, generally about a month. We had it in our flock two years, and, thinking that possibly the land was infested with the germs of the disease, we sold the flock entire and gave the sheep pasture a turn in the rotation, intending to replace the flock when the pastures were again well set in grass, about a year hence. While this disease is not universal, we nevertheless hear of it from many quarters, and especially among the mutton grades.

We have sent lambs to veterinarians who reported that the disease was caused by myriads of minute worms in the stomach. The lambs pine and manifest dropsical symptoms around the neck and jaws, and the loss by death has been from three to six per cent. in addition to the loss of a month's feed. Part of this may be due to the condition of the pasture during our dry season, and therefore may not appear with the flush pastures this year. We do not know any remedy for it except that of better nutrition, and we suggest that where farmers have been troubled with this disease, they begin feeding lambs grain while running with the ewes on pasture.

There is, however, another reason for the advice, namely, to get the lambs into first-class condition so as to come into the early market at about a hundred pounds weight. We are fast becoming a mutton-eating people, but it will be noted that the preference is for lambs instead of old sheep. A reference to any of the detailed market reports will surprise those who have not given special attention to the subject. Week before last, for example, a bunch of fifty-four pound lambs sold as high as $6.35, good to choice from $5 to $5.90, and clipped native lambs occasionally reached $5.25, while prime export muttons brought only $4 to $4.25.

It is nothing uncommon for the hundred-pound lamb to sell for more dollars than the matured sheep a year old, while at present prices the wool will not begin to pay for the keeping of the sheep a year. By feeding even low-grade lambs grain on pasture during July and August they can be easily raised to the desired weights. Corn and oats are plenty and cheap, and it is a poor sort of lamb, indeed, that will not pay a better price than the market will afford. It will not pay to feed the ewes. The lambs should be given grain by themselves in a separate enclosure, which can be easily made.—Wallace's Dairyman.

Old Friends Reunited.

"When I was a pupil at Hebron, (Me.) Academy over forty years ago," said Judge Hilborn of California, the other day, "there were two boys in the academy to whom I was especially attracted. One came from Turner. He was a bright, spirited little fellow, the best scholar in his classes, quick to learn, and the sort of a boy everybody said would 'amount to something by and by.' His name was 'Gene Hale. The other came from Buckfield, and was a year or two younger, a little chubby chap, whom everybody liked. We all called him 'Johnnie' Long. He was the marvel of the school in Latin. He had read Virgil through, and knew a great deal of it by heart. He was a wonder, too, in Latin grammar. After we left school I went West and lost sight of them. Now I am here, a member of the Naval Committee of the House, 'Gene Hale is at the head of the Naval Committee in the Senate, and 'Johnnie' Long is Secretary of the Navy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Turned to Stone.

The Superstitious Mountains loom up from the arid desert to the east of the Salt River Valley. On the crest of this unique range, and in full view of the rarefied atmosphere for an immense distance from the plain, are hundreds of queer figures, representing men in all attitudes. When you look first you are sure they are men, and a second glance confirms the impression. They represent ball throwers, outlooks, mere viewers of the country roundabout, men recumbent and contemplate, others starting on a foot race, and in every conceivable posture and position. They are not real flesh and blood, however—nothing but stone sienite—yet it is impossible to convince the Indians, and some white men, that they are not genuine. They say they are real mortals turned to stone, petrified by the peculiar condition of the air on the mountains. The Indians will have nothing to do with the mountains. Their belief has grown out of an Apache legend handed down for hundreds of years. They have it that an ancient chief, who had learned of the curious character of the Superstitious Mountains, forbade any of his people to go there. A large band, however, one day discovered a way to get in by a precipitous route, and finally reached the top. It resulted as the chief had said—they never got down alive.

Some people think they need health, hwne erally they only need energy.

Water alone has been known to sustain life for fifty-five days.

Prayer and Profanity

are all right in their proper places, but if you have Tetter or Eczema, or Salt-Rheum, or Ringworm, better save your breath and buy "Tetterine." 50 cents a box at drug stores, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

When there is a coffin in the house there is a welcome for the preacher.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00 at all druggists.

Every great gift has a germ of responsibility hidden within itself.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmueller, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1896.

Education, in this age, means cramming in more than leading out.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Charity robs herself when she frowns while bestowing a gift.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

The hand that holds the rod should always be controlled by love.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Thought without purpose is like seed spilled upon the ground.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

There is no safe side in any kind of sin.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Many let heaven go by default.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Overwork is a thief of time.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

A stop in time saves pain.

Scrofula Cured

"When three months old my boy was troubled with scrofula. There were sore places on his hands and body as large as a man's hand, and sometimes the blood would run. We began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon took effect. When he had taken three bottles he was cured." W. H. Garner, West Earl, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvellous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like. If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Benova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. **Information mailed free.**

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Improvidence and Alcoholism Arraigned—Most Overpowering Enemy of the Working People is Strong Drink—A Plea for Earnest Christian Prudence.

Text: "He that earneth wages earneth wages to put into a bag with holes."—Haggai i, 6.

In Persia, under the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the people did not prosper. They made money, but did not keep it. They were like people who have a sack in which they put money, not knowing that the sack is torn or eaten of moths, or in some way made incapable of holding valuables. As fast as the coin was put in one end of the sack it dropped out of the other. It made no difference how much wages they got, for they lost them. "He that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."

What has become of the billions and billions of dollars in this country paid to the working classes? Some of these moneys have gone for house rent, or the purchase of homesteads, or wardrobe, or family expenses, or the necessities of life, or to provide comforts in old age. What has become of other billions? Wasted in foolish outlay. Wasted at the gaming table. Wasted in intoxicants. Put into a bag with 100 holes.

Gather up the money that the working classes have spent for drink during the last thirty years, and I will build for every workingman a house and lay out for him a garden, and clothe his sons in broadcloth and his daughters in silks, and place at his front door a prancing span of sorrels or bays, and secure him a policy of life insurance, so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, most overpowering enemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquor. It is the anarchist of the centuries and has boycotted and is now boycotting the body and mind and soul of American labor. It is to it a worse foe than monopoly and worse than associated capital.

It annually swindles industry out of a large percentage of earnings. It holds out its blastings solicitations to the mechanic or operative on his way to work, and at the noon spell, and on his way home at eventide; on Saturday, when the wages are paid, it snatches a large part of the money that might come into the family and sacrifices it among the saloon keepers. Stand the saloons of this country side by side, and it is carefully estimated that they would reach from New York to Chicago. "Forward, march," says the drink power, "and take possession of the American Nation."

The drink business is pouring its vitriolic and damnable liquids down the throats of hundreds of thousands of laborers, and while the ordinary strikes are ruinous both to employers and employees, I proclaim a strike universal against strong drink, which, if kept up, will be the relief of the working classes and the salvation of the Nation. I will undertake to say that there is not a healthy laborer in the United States who within the next ten years, if he will refuse all intoxicating beverages and be saving, may not become a capitalist on a small scale. Our country in a year spends $1,500,050,000 for drink. Of course the working classes do a great deal of this expenditure. Careful statistics show that the wage earning classes of Great Britain expend in liquors £100,000,000,000 or $500,000,000 a year. Sit down and calculate, oh, workingmen, how much you have expended in these directions. Add it all up. Add up what your neighbors have expended and realize that instead of answering the beck of other people you might have been your own capitalist. When you deplete a workingman's physical energy, you deplete his capital. The stimulated workman gives out before the unstimulated workman. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life, because I noticed in the harvest field that though I was physically weaker than other workmen, I could hold out longer than they. They took stimulants, I took none." A brickmaker in England gives his experience in regard to this matter among men in his employ. He says, after investigation: "The beer drinker who made the fewest bricks made 659,000, and the abstainer who made the fewest bricks 746,000. The difference in behalf of the abstainer over the indulger, 87,000."

I have no sympathy for skinflint saving, but I plead for Christian prudence. You say it is impossible now to lay up anything for a rainy day. I know it, but we are at the daybreak of National prosperity. Some people think it is mean to turn the gas low when they go out of the parlor. They feel embarrassed if the doorbell rings before they have the hall lighted. They apologize for the plain meal, if you surprise them at the table. Well, it is mean if it is only to pile up a miserly board. But if it be to educate your children, if it be to give more help to your wife when she does not feel strong, if it be to keep your funeral day from being horrible beyond all endurance, because it is to be the disruption and annihilation of the domestic circle—if it be for that, then it is magnificent.

There are those who are kept in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men while he himself keeps two dogs and chews and smokes and is full to the chin with whisky and beer. Wilkins Micawber said to David Copperfield: "Copperfield, my boy, £1 income, expenses, 20s. 6d.; result, misery. But, Copperfield, my boy, £1 income; expenses, 19s. 6d.; result, happiness." But, O workingman, take your morning dram, and your noon dram, and your evening dram, and spend everything you have over for tobacco and excursions, and you insure poverty for yourself and your children forever!

If by some generous fiat of the capitalists of this country or by a new law of the Government of the United States twenty-five per cent. or fifty per cent. or 100 per cent. were added to the wages of the working classes of America, it would be no advantage to hundreds of thousands of them unless they stopped strong drink. Aye, until they quit that evil habit the more money the more ruin, the more wages the more holes in the bag.

My plea is to those working people who are in a discipleship to the whisky bottle, the beer jug and the wine flask. And what I say to them will not be more appropriate to the working classes than to the business classes and the literary classes and the professional classes and all classes, and not with the people of one age more than of all ages. Take one good square look at the suffering of the man whom strong drink has enthralled and remember that toward that goal multitudes are running. The disciple of alcoholism suffers the loss of self respect. Just as soon as a man wakes up and finds that he is the captive of strong drink, he feels demeaned. I do not care how recklessly he acts. He may say, "I don't care;" he does care. He cannot look a pure man in the eye unless it is with positive force of resolution. Three-fourths of his nature is destroyed; his self-respect is gone; he says things he would not otherwise say; he does things he would not otherwise do. When a man is nine-tenths gone with strong drink, the first thing he wants to do is to persuade you that he can stop any time he wants to. He cannot. The Philistines have bound him hand and foot, and shorn his locks, and put out his eyes, and are making him grind in the mill of a great horror. He cannot stop. I will prove it. He knows that his course is bringing ruin upon himself. He loves himself. If he could stop, he would. He knows his course is bringing ruin upon his family. He loves them. He would stop if he could. He cannot. Perhaps he could three months or a year ago; not now. Just ask him to stop for a month. He cannot—he knows he cannot, so he does not try.

God only knows what the drunkard suffers. Pain flies on every nerve, and travels every muscle, and gnaws every bone, and burns with every flame, and stings with every poison, and pulls at him with every torture. What reptiles crawl over his sleeping limbs. What fiends stand by his midnight pillow. What groans tear his ear. What horrors shiver through his soul. Talk of the rack, talk of the inquisition, talk of the funeral pyre, talk of the crushing Juggernaut—he feels them all at once. Have you ever been in the ward of the hospital where these inebriates are dying, the stench of their wounds driving back the attendants, their voices sounding through the night? The keeper comes up and says: "Hush, now be still. Stop making all this noise." But it is effectual only for a moment, for as soon as the keeper is gone they begin again: "O God! O God! Help! Help! Drink! Give me drink! Help! Take them off me! Take them off me! O O God!" And then they shriek, and they rave, and they pluck out their hair by handfuls and bite their nails into the quick, and then they groan, and they shriek, and they blaspheme, and they ask the keepers to kill them—"Stab me! Smother me! Strangle me! Take the devils off me!" Oh, it is no fancy sketch. That thing is going on now all up and down the land, and I tell you further that this is going to be the death that some of you will die. I know it. I see it coming.

Again the inebriate suffers through the loss of home. I do not care how much he loves his wife and children, if this passion for strong drink has mastered him he will do the most outrageous things, and if he could not get drink in any other way he would sell his family into eternal bondage. How many homes have been broken up in that way no one but God knows. Oh, is there anything that will so destroy a man for this life and damn him for the life that is to come? Do not tell me that a man can be happy when he knows that he is breaking his wife's heart and clothing his children with rags. Why, there are on the roads and streets of this land to-day little children, barefooted, unwashed and unkempt, want on every patch of their faded dress and on every wrinkle of their prematurely old countenances, who would have been in churches to-day and as well clad as you are but for the fact that rum destroyed their parents and drove them into the grave. Oh, rum, thou foe of God, thou despoiler of homes, thou recruiting officer of the pit, I hate thee.

But my subject takes a deeper tone, and that is that the unfortunate of whom I speak suffers from the loss of the soul. The Bible intimates that in the future world, if we are unforgiven here, our bad passions and appetites, unrestrained, will go along with us and make our torment there. So that, I suppose, when an inebriate wakes up in that world he will feel an infinite thirst consuming him. Now, down in this world, although he may have been very poor, he could beg or he could steal five cents with which to get that which would slake his thirst for a little while, but in eternity where is the rum to come from?

Oh, the deep, exhausting, exasperating, everlasting thirst of the drunkard in hell! Why, if a fiend came up to earth for some infernal work in a grogshop and should go back taking on its wing just one drop of that for which the inebriate in the lost world longs, what excitement would it make there! Put that one drop from off the fiend's wing on the tip of the tongue of the destroyed inebriate, let the liquid brightness just touch it, let the drop be very small, if it only have in it the smack of alcoholic drink; let that drop just touch the lost inebriate in the lost world, and he would spring to his feet and cry: "That is rum, aha! That is rum!" And it would wake up the echoes of the damned: "Give me rum! Give me rum! Give me rum!" In the future world I do not believe that it will be the absence of God that will make the drunkard's sorrow. I do not believe it will be the absence of light. I do not believe that it will be the absence of holiness. I think it will be the absence of rum. Oh, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent, and it stingeth like an adder."

I verily believe that although you feel grappling at the roots of your tongues an almost omnipotent thirst, if you will give your heart to God, he will help you by His grace to conquer. Try it. It is your last chance. I have looked oft upon the desolation. Sitting next to you in our religious assemblages there are a good many people in awful peril, and judging from ordinary circumstances there is not one chance in five thousand that they will get clear of it. There are men in every congregation from Sabbath to Sabbath of whom I must make the remark that if they do not change their course within ten years they will, as to their bodies, lie down in drunkards' graves, and as to their souls, lie down in a drunkard's perdition. I know that is an awful thing to say, but I cannot help saying it.

Oh, beware! You have not yet been captured. Beware! Whether the beverage be poured in golden chalice or pewter mug in the foam at the top, in white letters, let there be spelled out to your soul. "Beware!" When the books of judgment are open, and 10,000,000 drunkards come up to get their doom, I want you to bear witness that I, in the fear of God and in love for your soul, told you, with all affection and with all kindness, to beware of that which has already exerted its influence upon your family, blowing out some of its light—a premonition of the blackness of darkness forever.

Oh, if you could only hear intemperance with drunkards' bones drumming on the head of the liquor cask the dead march of immortal souls, methinks the very glance of a wine cup would make you shudder, and the color of the liquor would make you think of the blood of the soul, and the foam on the top of the cup would remind you of the froth on the maniac's lip, and you would kneel down and pray God that, rather than your children should become captives of this evil habit, you would like to carry them out some bright spring day to the cemetery and put them away to the last sleep, until at the call of the south wind the flowers would come up all over the grave—sweet prophecies of the resurrection. God has a balm for such a wound, but what flower of comfort ever grew on a drunkard's sepulcher?

Corean Paper.

The statement is made by a writer in the Apotheker Zeitung that a remarkable kind of paper is produced in Corea entirely by manual labor and without the use of machinery. Its quality excels that of the very best made in China or Japan. The raw material used for this paper is obtained from the bark of Broussonetia papyrifera, which is collected in the spring and beaten in water containing a large admixture of wood ashes, until reduced to thick pulp; this is taken in large ladles and spread upon frames of bamboo, and in this way formed into thin sheets. Another kind of paper is produced from old scraps trodden into pulp, much in the same way that grape juice is expressed in some countries—a process of pulping which, though slow, has the advantage of not breaking the fiber so much as when machinery is used; then, after the pulp has been made into paper, the sheets are piled up to the height of six feet and cut into pieces, to be again subjected to the feet stamping—at the same time the roots and seeds of a plant called "tackpo..." are added, the soluble parts of which are supposed to give tenacity and toughness to the paper.

KILLED ON A PLEASURE TRIP.

A Train Crashes Into a Tally-Ho Filled With Brooklyn Young People.

A despatch from New York says:—Five young people were killed and a number of others injured in a railroad accident at Valley Spring, L. I. A tally-ho, with a party of twenty-one excursionists from the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, which started out for a day's outing through Long Island, was struck by a train on the Long Island Railroad at the Merrick Boulevard crossing.

Some of the dead were frightfully mangled. The body of Lester W. Roberts was ground to pieces. The body of Miss Burtsch was also badly mangled. Winslow Lewis had his neck broken, both legs were broken and his head was badly gashed.

The crash came almost without warning, and the occupants of the coach had no time to make any effort to escape. Before the most of them knew of the impending danger the train was upon them, the coach was upset and the engine was pushing it along the rails, the dead and injured being cut and mangled beneath it.

The train which struck the tally-ho was bound east from Minola. It was not running fast when the accident happened, and accounts differ as to whether the whistle was blown.

It is also a matter of dispute whether the bell was being rung. It is claimed by some that it was, and that the merry party on the coach was making so much noise that the driver could not hear the bell.

The double team of the tally-ho had crossed the track and had the front wheels of the coach upon the rails when the pilot of the engine was seen by the driver. He gave the horse a cut with the whip, but it was too late, and a moment later the crash came.

A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

Scheme of Eugene V. Debs and Henry D. Lloyd Is to Be Tried in Utah.

A despatch from Denver, Col., says: Rev. Myron W. Reed, national president of the Brotherhood of the Co-Operate Commonwealth, which Eugene V. Debs and Henry D. Lloyd are organizing, said:

"The experiment will first be tried in Utah. We have chosen Utah because the Mormons have already proved that co-operation can be made a success.

"Our plan is to establish co-operative communities of 1,500 persons each. We believe that in a community of 1,500 will be discovered about the right material necessary for the different vocations. When the system has made a success in Utah its friends can proceed to carry the educational facilities into other States.

"It is the intention to select a location for the first community next fall, so that the settlers may move upon the land and break ground for crops next spring. The headquarters of the brotherhood are at present in Thomaston, Me., where the national secretary, D. E. Lermond, has his home. The total membership has reached 1,844."

It is probable that, in the near future, every employe of the B. & O. will have a distinctive uniform. Train men are now neatly attired, but the Receivers desire that each employe have either a badge, cap or suit that will identify him as a B. & O. man.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 25
High Grade Extra			4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73		73
CORN—No. 2 White	26		27½
Oats—Southern & Penn	23½		24
RYE—No 2	38½		39¾
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00		13 50
Good to Prime	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	14 00		14 50
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	9 00		9 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	75
No. 2			57½
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 8	@	8½
City Cows	7		8
Southern No. 2	6		7
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 25	@	30
ONIONS	30		35
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shts.	$ 6¾	@	7
Clear ribsides	5		5
Hams	10½		11¾
Mess Pork, per bar			10 50
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 21	@	22
Under Fine	19		20
Creamery Rolls	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 12¼	@	12¼
N. Y. Flats	12¾		12¾
Skim Cheese	4½		6
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 9	@	9¼
North Carolina	8½		9
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 20	@	25
Ducks, per lb	10		11
Turkeys, per lb	11		12
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 50
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78		79¾
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	28		29
OATS—No. 3	23		24
BUTTER—State	14		19
EGGS—State	10		10¾
CHEESE—State	9¾		10

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79¾		80
CORN—No. 3	27¾		28½
OATS—No. 2	24¾		25
BUTTER—State	20		21
EGGS—Penna ft	10		10¾

A Crawling Rug.

Among the first "instruments" to be used toward the education of the little son of the Duke and Duchess of York is a crawling-rug, designed by Miss Emma Windsor, who is famous for her intelligent interpretation of the Froebel idea of education.

Froebel, she says, constantly urged upon mothers the necessity of the infants' education beginning at their mothers' knee, and thinking of this has led me to the invention of the babies' crawling rug. It is a large floor-picture of animals, birds and domestic figures, made of real skin, swansdown, and other materials sewn on to flannel, and is quite in harmony with Froebel's idea.

For as soon as baby is put on the rug the first thing that the mite does is to begin to kick and stretch out its limbs; then it begins to roll over and look about, and tries to clutch at the pretty animals on the rug. Then baby finds it beyond its reach, and the first attempt to crawl is after puss, or some other equally familiar form which it sees on the rug.

The kicking, the stretching out the hand, the observation, the crawling, and so on, are all what Froebel calls education.

As baby grows older it learns, with the help of mother and nurse, to imitate the different sounds which the animals make, to pick out one from the other, and to learn their names.

Then baby should be taught to stroke each animal gently, and to speak its name in tender tones. Then the infant will early learn that love of animals calls forth the love of mankind.

It is a good plan to teach the baby to notice pictures of animals in children's books, and to call its attention to living animals and their actions. As the child grows older its delight in its zoological carpet increases; and children of seven years of age are known to greatly appreciate them.

The place for the rug is the nursery, the drawing-room, the bath-room, the seaside, and on shipboard.

A Dead Cinch.

Cholly—I wonder if your father would fly into a passion if I were to ask him for you?

Adelaide—Not if you tell him first that he looks twenty years younger since he shaved off his whiskers.—Cleveland Leader.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

HAY PRESSES!

IMPROVED HUNTER FULL CIRCLE "All Steel" and Wooden (steel lined) shipped on trial to reliable parties. FULLY GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES. M. H. LEWIS, Lessee, MERIDIAN MACHINE SHOPS Box A MERIDIAN, MISS.

AGENTS $3 to $5 per day. Outfit FREE. DR. L. W. K. TRACY, Newport, Ky.

SILOS HOW TO BUILD AGK WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

Also Backache.

I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great sufferer from Kidney trouble, pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhœa. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured.—Mrs. Maggie Potts, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Backache.

My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine.—Mrs. E. F. Morton, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kidney Trouble.

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhœa. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but received no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease.—Mrs. Lillian Chippen, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

New Fork Crown

In the 1897 Columbia models a feature of special importance is the double fork crown. It is a special construction which we have tried and found to be the strongest. The crown is encased in nickeled escutcheons, excluding dust or dirt, and giving a rich, distinctive finish, so that at a glance the fact that the wheel is the Columbia is apparent.

1897 Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. $100 TO ALL ALIKE.

1896 Columbias, $75.

HARTFORDS, next best, $60, $50, $45

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

CATALOGUE FREE FROM ANY COLUMBIA DEALER; BY MAIL FROM US FOR ONE TWO-CENT STAMP.

MONEY in Chickens. Send 25c. in stamps for Book. Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard Street, New York.

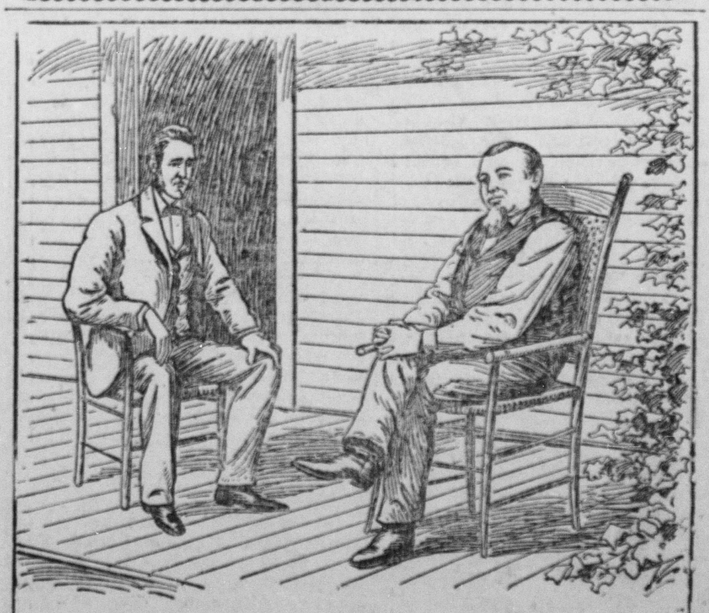
B N U 23

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217



A resident of Shawnee, Tennessee, says; "I want to tell of the benefit I received from taking

Ripans Tabules.

My stomach had got into such a fix I could not digest my victuals at all; everything I ate I threw up, with great pains in my chest and bowels. I tried several doctors, who did me no good. At last, after spending about $75, a friend advised me to try Ripans Tabules. I commenced taking them and soon I could eat almost anything, and I had the satisfaction of knowing that what I eat 'would stay with me.' I am grateful for such a medicine, and I hope before many years it will have place in the house of every family in these United States."

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 10

THE United States Senate is so well sugared now as to make it the biggest preserve in the world.

IT seems the more the farmer asks of the Pennsylvania legislature the less he gets, notwithstanding his demands are of paramount importance.

Cranks are after speaker Reed so numerously that he can count a quorum without taking in hats, canes and umbrellas.

THE legislature proposes to allow the manufacture of oleo by taxing it. Who can champion the interests of the farmer to prevent it?

All post-masters whose terms are due to expire between now and July 15, are being removed at once, and 153 were removed the other day.

AN Iowa senator refuses to take his salary because he was absent most of his time and thinks he did not earn his pay. Scores of officials, absent half their time from the post of duty, don't have the same honesty.

Gov. Hastings proposes to use the veto axe to kill reckless appropriations by thieving legislators. Right—but let the axe be a very broad one so as to cut a wide swath and go through at every chop by having the axe sharp.

THE legislature is mad as a bull at Gov. Hastings, and he threatens to use the veto on further depletion of the treasury. The legislators threaten to override the vetoes by the two-thirds vote so that the robbery may go on.

Congress promises to have a tariff bill passed before the middle of July; the tariff on sugar is being wrangled over just now. Quay will try to have a tax put on tea, which may set all the old dames against him.

Gov. Hastings and the Republican legislature are fearfully at war over appriating funds with the state bankrupt over 3 millions. The Governor declares he will use his veto to prevent some of recklessness of the legislature from being carried out.

Congress means to put a tariff on cotton, for the first time in the history of the country. Why not put a tax of 25 per cent on all salaries, national and state, it would prove a mighty revenue raiser from sources where it would not be felt and where there could be no hiding?

A number of Turkish officials have arrived in Thessaly, accompanied by their harems. The Turks have evidently made up their minds to retain their recent conquest, and are preparing to set up a civil administration in the province. The arrival in Thessaly of the Turkish magistrates with bag and baggage is a little incident which more accurately shows the real purposes of the Sultan than do the tergiversations of his Ministers and the Peace Conference.

THE wages of workingmen are being cut down by all the corporations but have railroad fares been reduced; have the salaries of Congressmen and State officials and law-makers been reduced? Is it not true that farmers and working men must pay the taxes out of which the profligacy at Harrisburg must be paid in increased salaries and a rotten legislature paid for? The Clearfield Spirit remarks cuttingly: "How the devil workingmen can vote that way, we can't understand."

A gigantic railroad scheme to cross the continent is now under way. The gigantic enterprise was set in motion, when $30,000 was paid at Springfield, for the incorporation of a company with a capital stock of $30,000,000.

The Baltimore and Ohio, the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago and Northern and the Northern Pacific systems figure in the great undertaking. By a consolidation of these, their branches and connections, will be produced the big system, one end of which will touch the Atlantic the other the Pacific. The headquarters of the system will be located in Chicago.

MILLIONAIRE DIPLOMATS.

Guided by Senator Quay's appreciation and gratitude for services rendered and hopes of the future, President McKinley has dished up a very interesting and significant lot of diplomatic appointments as "Pennsylvany's sheer," giving the exclusive privilege, however, to Philadelphia.

He has appointed four Philadelphians, all millionaires, whose aggregate wealth is said to reach $20,000,000. Mr. Charlemagne Tower, minister to Austria, is set down for $10,000,000; Mr. Harrison, consul-general at Cairo, is credited with $3,000,000; Mr. Scott, secretary of legation at Paris, with $5,000,000, and Mr. Townsend, minister to Portugal of a very wealthy family, has two or three millions in his favor. None of these gentlemen, we believe, made their great wealth for themselves but inherited it from money-making sires.

In addition, there is not much question Mr. John G. A. Leishman, of Pittsburg, will be made minister to Switzerland as a concession to the Carnegie interest. He also ranks among the millionaires.

All of these gentlemen were lavish contributors of campaign funds to Mark Hanna and Senator Quay. Of course the extent is not known to the public, and never will be, as the Washington judge decided in the Havemeyer case it was nobody's business.

All over this commonwealth there were and are Republicans anxious to serve their country abroad, but they were mostly poor fellows whose service was confined to political work. Among them were a good many preachers particularly desirous of fat consulates. They will be neither called nor taken. The rations allotted to Pennsylvania will be absorbed by the inheritors of ancestral wealth who knew when, how and to whom to give for campaign purposes. The commonalty will please take a back seat, and no grumbling.

Some of the appointees have spent most of their lives abroad, enjoying their millions and absorbing American ideas in the delightful atmosphere of Paris. One of them, Mr. Townsend—the last one appointed—who goes to Portugal, has lived in Europe for the last twenty years, ever since he emerged from his teens. He held a diplomatic place under President Cleveland at Vienna.—Pittsburg *Post*.

Items of General Interest.

Santa Rosa, California, has a Baptist church which holds over 200 people, built entirely from timber sawn out of a single redwood. Timbers, weatherboarding and inner lining are all of wood, there being no plaster or bricks and mortar about it. The roofing, too, is made of shingles cut from the same tree, and after it was all finished there were 60,000 shingles left.

Gov. Hastings approved the bill to prohibit corporations from interfering with their employes who desire to join labor unions. It imposes a fine of $1000 and imprisonment for not more than one year for such interference.

Seven hundred people attended the 100-dredth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Beck, of Burnside twp., Clearfield county, Wednesday of last week. She was the mother of six children, and has 33 grandchildren, and 136 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren living.

Down in Texas, a few days ago, Jas. Dufner was sentenced to 15 months in jail for embezzling $200 belonging to cemetery fund. Must be mighty particular down there; in some places such crookedness would be deemed a virtue by some folks.

A Complete Publication.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued the 1897 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 219 pages are inclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold, are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of this publication.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents. june3-2t

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

BRUSH VALLEY.

An Interesting Report by Our Correspondent of the Events.

John Wait, of Loganton, was in our valley last Saturday.

Some sixteen men were cleaning the campmeeting ground Saturday.

Clem Walker and his wife, of Salona, visited their relatives in Rebersburg over Sunday.

Edward Smull and his wife, of Nittany, were staying with Charles Smull at Kreamerville over Sunday.

Mr. Tillburg and wife, of Lock Haven, had been staying at Henry Smulls, at Kreamerville, over Sunday.

John Royer, of near Rebersburg, is getting an addition put to his barn. Evidently his large fat oxen must have more room.

The Madisonburg teachers and other prominent citizens, attended the teachers' examination at Rebersburg Saturday.

The M. E. church, of Kreamerville, will have an ice cream festival on July 17. A band will be present to furnish the music.

Mrs. Minnie Grenninger, of Lock Haven, came to Rebersburg last Saturday to spend a week or so with her relatives and friends.

Another new house up at the west and park end of Rebersburg, by Thomas Royer. Mr. Royer will have a nice home from present appearances.

Prof's Henry Detwiler and H. E. Bierly, both of near Rebersburg, left for Bellefonte Tuesday morning, where they will remain a day or so.

The crows are having their hallow 'een season just now with the farmers' corn, however, quite a number of them are killed in return, by the revengeful farmers.

Mr. Henry Stitzer, of near Rebersburg, and Miss Lydia Spayd, of Madisonburg, were united in Marriage by Rev. Rearick, at Centre Hall, last Thursday.

The following are the delegates who were elected at the Middle precinct on Saturday, at Rebersburg: Dr. T. C. Hosterman, C. O. Mallory and John M. Moyer, all are prominent silver men of Rebersburg.

The annual teachers' examination at Rebersburg last Saturday, which was conducted by our able Supt., C. L. Gramley, was well attended, especially by our citizens. While the class was small, it has proven to be very good. At the close of the examination Supt. Gramley spoke in an interesting and impressive way of the real necessity of our graded schools to adopt a uniform system of teaching, which was very heartily endorsed by the speakers who immediately followed Supt. Gramley—Prof. Hosterman, Rev's Moses George, and I. E. Spangler, Mr. Dan. Royer, and others. We hope the school directors will consider this most important question, before it will drown in the great ocean of indifference. Since this new system as adopted by Supt. J. M. Berkey, of the schools of Johnstown, Pa., is without a doubt to all intelligent school directors an all important and responsible subject for their most attentive consideration.

COBURN.

Items of Interest as Reported by Our Versatile Correspondent.

Samuel Ard has beautified his house by a coat of paint.

P. H. Stover and wife were visiting friends at Rebersburg on Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Blanche Bowersox left for Williamsport on Monday, to remain an indefinite time.

Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, formerly of Rebersburg, was seen on our streets Monday.

Mrs. P. D. Stover, of Red Lion, York county, was visiting at Reuben Boyer's on Monday.

John A. Hosterman and family, of Woodward, were visiting friends at this place on Sunday.

Messrs. L. Grier, and John Reedy, of near Lewisburg, are visiting at the home of John Hoffa at present.

Miss Katie Korman, of Georges valley, is at present the guest of Archa Mullin, on Railroad street.

Reuben Boyer, our enterprising merchant near the station, spent a few days in Union county on business.

On Tuesday evening a number of delegates came by train to attend the Missionary convention to be held at Millheim under the auspices of the United Ev. church.

On Monday the school directors were in session to audit their accounts for the past year. They had quite a handsome balance in their favor.

The delegate election on Saturday afternoon was not very well attended by the voters of Penn township. It being an off year, many did not think it necessary to attend. But this should not be, it is a duty they owe their party to be present even though it may seem unimportant. D. B. Geary, J. S. Meyer, Jas. E. Harter, and A. B. Meyer, were the delegates chosen to the convention; on Tuesday morning these four delegates true to their trust, went to the convention at Bellefonte, and voted according to instructions.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
June 3	80	58	part cloudy.
" 4	74	59	cloudy.
" 5	70	55	cloudy.
" 6	74	43	part cloudy.
" 7	70	55	cloudy.
" 8	56	51	cloudy.
" 9	63	52	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 4th, afternoon, .10 inches; on 8th, forenoon, .22 inches.

Star Store.

Prices Cut to Half of Regular

No need to go out of town to buy good goods cheap. Come and C. There's talk going round. The men talk all day and the women talk all night, and just think, its all about that little store on the "Flat Iron Corner" at the station.

OUR SLEDGE HAMMERS.

	Regular Price.	Our Price.
Granulated Sugar, -	6c	5c
Red Kidney Bean, -	5c	3c
Soup Bean. - -	5c	3c
Evap. Bartlet Pears, -	15c	10c
Rolled Oats, 8 lbs., -	32c	25c
Cream Chesse, -	16c	14c
Men's Heavy Overalls,	75c	55c
Good Broom, - -	25c	16c
Clothes Pins, per doz.	4c	1c
Ladies' Dress Shoe, -	$1.25	$1.00
Pocket Wrench, -	10c	5c
Claw Hammer, -	25c	10c

We can name only a few of these Sledge Hammers. Your better plan is to come and see for yourself.

G. O. BENNER.

Removal.

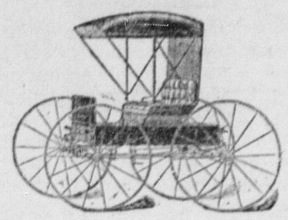
I desire to inform the public that my Wagon and Smith Shops have been removed to the Handle Factory Building, near the railroad station. Am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Wagon and Buggy line. Prices will be satisfactory, and all work strictly guaranteed. Repair work a specialty, and would ask a continuance of the public patronage.

JOHN SWARM,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $45.00

Buggy Wheels with round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

The Sensation of the Year--

A new lot of those $5.00 Suits for Men and Boys.

All Our Stock in Proportion.

The New Sporting and Bicycle Hats at 50c.

Straw Hats by the Car-Load.

Bicycle and Golf Suits, Belts, and Garters for Bicycle Pants.

Montgomery & Co.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

New Spring Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

Strongest Bicycles IN THE WORLD.

1897 Columbia Bicycles are made of 5 per cent. Nickel Steel Tubing. We control the entire production of this tubing and use it exclusively in

Columbia Bicycles $100 TO ALL ALIKE.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

HARTFORDS, $60, $50, $45

SECOND ONLY TO COLUMBIAS.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from Columbia dealers. By mail for one 2-cent stamp.

COMPLETE MODEL OF THE GREAT COLUMBIA FACTORIES, lithographed in colors, ready to be cut out and built up, affording unlimited amusement and instruction to old and young, sent by mail on receipt of five 2-cent stamps.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 16, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.25 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all seashore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas-enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Potteville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg toPhiladelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations. arriving at Philadelphia, 10.20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester, and daily exoect Sunday, for Du Bois, Syracuse, Bellefonte and Pittsburg.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.09 m, Wilkesbarre 3.10 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m (Sunday, Philadelphia 4.55 p m, weekdays, 4.39 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.50 p. m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 29	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 53	Millmont	8 34	4 16
2 23	7 02	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.48 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.28 a. m, 10.05 a m, 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.04 a. m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10,06 a. m. and 5.07 p. m,

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 03	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's Sp'g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 50
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12	82	2	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1	7	11
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 27
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——W. H. Fry, of Pine Grove Mills, was in town Tuesday.

——Gross Yearick, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in his native valley.

——Miss Elsie Foreman is spending the week with friends at Pine Grove Mills.

——Mrs. E. J. Ward, of Bellefonte, visited her mother, Mrs. Mary Stiver, last week.

——Mrs. Homer Barr, of Boalsburg, visited her sister, Mrs. Jerry Miller last week.

——Miss Jennie Odenkirk is visiting friends in Mifflinburg and Lewisburg this week.

——Mrs. Polly Moyer, of Rebersburg is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jared Kreamer.

——Misses Katie and Lizzie Zeigler, of Linden Hall, spent Tuesday with their friend Miss Ida Rhoads.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan and Mrs. Maude Yearick attended a missionary convention at Millheim Wednesday.

——Our old friend, A. J. Stifler, of Centre Hill, was a caller, and with his usual smile fixed his label where it does him credit.

——A. F. Heckman, one of Tusseyville's leading citizens, gave our sanctum a call, and placed his label in advance into '98.

——Our esteemed townsman, Oley Mader, favored our sanctum with a call accompanied by his father who resides in Mifflinburg.

——Miss Sarah Kline, of Aaronsburg, spent several days in this place and vicinity, visiting her many friends and acquaintances.

——C. U. Hoffer and family, of Philipsburg, and W. J. Conley and family of Bellefonte, were among those who attended the funeral of Henry Boozer Tuesday morning.

——Miss Ida Rhoads left yesterday to attend the commencement exercises at New Berlin. She will visit at Sunbury and Northumberland and will remain several weeks.

——W. W. Spangler, one of our esteemed patrons of near Potters Mills, favored our sanctum with a call. He informs us the cool weather has given the corn and other crops a back-set.

——Postmaster Meyer went to Lancaster Monday to attend the commencement exercises at Franklin and Marshall College. B. D. Brisbin had charge of the postoffice during his absence.

——Nich. Graden, of Gregg, favored us with a call, and related some of his interesting experiences in farming. Mrs. Graden was a caller soon after, being her first visit to a printing office to see the art preservative.

——Those two ever jolly Centre Hillers, Peter Smith and Sam'l McClintick, called at our office. Mr. Smith informed us that his venerable father, Dr. Charles Smith, living at Lamar, now 87 years of age, has lost his sight and is in feeble health. The Doctor, years ago, was a physician with large practice at Penn Hall.

——Harvey Vonada, one of Georges valley's prominent farmers, gave the Reporter a call, and set his label in the roll of honor. He informs us that his neighbor, Emanuel Zettle, long in feeble health, is somewhat better. The crops, in Mr. Vonada's opinion, are likely to suffer some from the cool weather.

——Danny Snyder, the genial salesman from Shamokin, gave us a warm handshake the other day. Danny is fond of visiting our trout streams and occasionally sends in trout fry for stocking. In Shamokin, he tells us, his water tax per year for family use is $15, if he had a pavewash it would be $3 extra, for a lawn sprinkler $6 extra, for four horses $5 extra—total $29. In Centre Hall this would not be one third as much in average.

——Adam R. Bierley, of Penn Cave, was in Centre Hall last Thursday, and found time to drop in at the REPORTER office. Mr. Bierley is an extensive lumber operator, and will soon move his mill from the tract near Penn Cave to the one he recently purchased from Wm. Yearick, west of Madisonburg. There are 212 acres of white pine and oak lumber on the Yearick tract and Mr. Bierley expects to cut about a half-million feet from it.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his all-wise providence to remove from our midst Mr. Henry Boozer, who died on June 4th, 1897; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Trinity Reformed Sunday school of Centre Hall, Pa., while reverently bowing to His Divine will, record our high appreciation of the character of our deceased brother, recognizing in him the genuine spirit of true manly worth, and cherish his memory with the assurance that our loss is his gain, and that the bonds of true fellowship endure beyond the grave. And be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved household, and that in commemoration of our loss, these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Sunday school, and published in the CENTRE REPORTER.

G. W. HOSTERMAN.
F. A. FOREMAN.
H. W. KREAMER.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Correspondent Reports the Events of the Past Week.

Supt. Gramley held his levee here last week. In the examination of nineteen applicants only five failed.

D. H. Ruhl, our popular landlord, has been improving his surroundings by the free use of a white wash brush.

Last week Miss Mattie Goodhart, a very accomplished young lady of Centre Hall, was visiting her many friends in our village.

Commercial agents traveling through this valley report no improvement in business; orders very small and few in number.

The new portico for the M. E. parsonage is about being commenced; this will add greatly to the appearance of the residence.

Charles Miller, the well-known wool dealer of our village, has been shipping considerable wool from this station; he reports no improved quotations.

John Weaver, of our village, in addition to repairing jewelry, watches and clocks, has turned his attention to repairing bicycles; he is a thorough mechanic.

Howard Rossman, the very efficient clerk of C. P. Long, took a day off on Tuesday last and attended the Democratic convention in Bellefonte; he is a very sound (silver) Democrat.

On Wednesday last C. L. Moyer, one of our leading merchants, received the latest improved Wing piano, with an orchestral attachment, and requested Mr. Newcomer, of the Normal Institute, to test it; after playing several fine pieces of music in a very charming manner, he pronounced it a very superior instrument.

On Saturday last the junior base ball club of our village, had another contest with the farmers team, also of our village, but with no better success than they had two weeks ago, then the score stood 4 to 8 in favor of what they style their opponents, the "potato club," on Saturday last the game was again in their favor 14 to 15. The juniors however went into the contest with a short compliment of "soldiers" having at times only seven or eight players—but there was too many runs, rather poor playing on both sides. The junior club can do better; what is the matter with you?

The Musical Institute now established at Spring Mills, under the instruction of Newcomer and Zeigler is strictly a musical academy, where the latest advanced methods of voice culture and harmony are taught and the principles thoroughly explained by Mr. Newcomer, who has charge of this department, which consists of piano, voice culture and harmony. Mr. Newcomer is an accomplished pianist and a teacher of very pronounced abilities, having had a wide experience in the east and west and is well-known throughout this section; he is a noted musicain of the highest order. Mr. Zeigler has charge of the instrumental department, consisting of the organ and all stringed instruments. Mr. Zeigler is well-known in these valleys as a finished musician and a teacher of very superior abilities.

In July the Normal will be permanently located at Spring Mills, Pa., a town noted for its romantic and beautiful scenery, only a short distance from the celebrated Penn Cave, healthful, refined society, and an ideal town for parents to place their sons and daughters, where they can enjoy all the pleasures and comforts of a home.

OAK HALL.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Jacob Kaup spent Sunday at this place with his parents and sister Annie.

Jared Kreamer, of Centre Hall, was noticed in our town one day last week.

Wm. Meyer and wife, of Walnut Grove, were visiting at this place last Thursday.

Cora Sellers, of this place, spent Sunday with friends at Houserville.

Fred Meyer and wife and little daughter Mabel, of Pine Grove, were the guests of W. H. Close and family Sunday.

Jennie Stamm left on Wednesday for Altoona, where she will stay for some time.

Henry Potter and Jas. Ross, both of Linden Hall, transacted business at this place Wednesday.

A car load of hay was shipped from this station this week.

Mrs. Fye has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Homan, at this place.

Some of our people from this place attended the funeral of Henry Boozer, at Centre Hall Tuesday.

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and any one who tries it will find it so." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

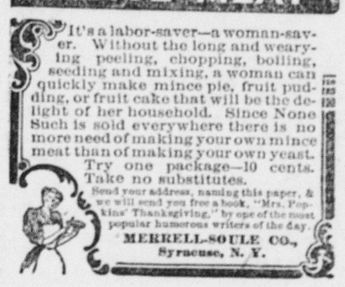
PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	10
Sides	5

The Labor of getting 1095 Meals

confronts some one in every home each year. Whoever the work devolves upon should know about

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT



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Come and see our stock—it will pay you.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Come and see them. For want of space we can name only a few prices:

Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, from $1.00 up. Boys' Suits, $2.50 and up. Men's Suits, $4.50 and up.

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THE NEWS.

Rev. Adam Boley, pastor of a Lutheran Church in the northeast section of Philadelphia, Pa., committed suicide by shooting himself in a room at the Swiss Hotel, a third-class hostelry, at Third and Buttonwood streets. No cause is known.

At Greene, Iowa, the 15-year-old son of L. Schwartz, while attempting to unload a gun discharged the weapon, killing his two sisters. The bullet passed through the neck of one sister and struck the other just above the heart.

The Delaware Constitutional Convention decided, by a vote of 19 to 6, to promulgate the new constitution, and it will, therefore, not be submitted to the people. The date at which it will go into effect will be fixed later.

The 200-foot tower on the Dexter Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Company's mill at Dexter, N. Y., has been burned, causing a loss of $50,000 and throwing 80 men out of employment.

Elko (Nev.) mining men are in a ferment over the robbery of $40,000 worth of bullion from the Dexter mine, in the Tuscarora district, 60 miles from Elko. Two officials of the mines are suspected of the robbery.

Perrin H. Sumner who has been known to the public as the "Great American Identifier," was sentenced to six years in the New York State Prison upon the charge of grand larceny in swindling Charles H. Goodwin, of Boston, out of $1,200 in a sale of land in Sussex county, N. J.

Jesse Way was sentenced to seven years in the Indiana State prison. Way was sentenced for counterfeiting. He is 80 years old, and has spent 45 years of his life in prison, chiefly for the crime for which he was just sentenced.

The Senate bill authorizing the consolidation of the companies forming the Chicago Gas Trust passed the Illinois House, 89 to 57. Much pressure to obtain a veto will be brought to bear on Governor Tanner.

In Pittsburg statements placing damages at $100,000 each has been filed by State Senators William Flynn and Chris L. Magee in their libel suits against Hon. Richard Quay, son of Senator M. S. Quay. Consul for Mr. Quay filed pleas of not guilty in each of the cases.

The agents of the schooner Walter W. Rasin, Philadelphia, have received a telegram from the captain dated Hampton, N. B., stating that the Walter W. Rasin was a total loss. No particulars.

Another killing frost was experienced throughout Wisconsin on Monday night, and small fruits and vegetables suffered severely. Snow fell in the extreme northern portion of the State and in Northern Michigan.

Engine No. 251 on the Norfolk and Western Railroad blew up near Christiansburg, Va., killing Joe Waskie, an engineer, whose home was at Radford; Jim Gillespie, a fireman, and Flagman William Byrn, of Roanoke.

J. W. Roberts, wife and two children were struck by an Illinois Central northbound passenger train at Alma, 15 miles north of Centralia, Ill., and all were instantly killed. They were driving in a wagon and were caught at a crossing.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill providing a retired list of enlisted men and petty officers of the navy at 75 per cent. of their active duty pay.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, has introduced in the House a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, for the immediate consideration of a joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for repairing Drydock No. 3 at New York.

The Alert has arrived at Victoria on her way from San Francisco to Sitka. The Wilmington is at Norfolk, having touched in en route to Key West.

W. H. McCormick has made application for appointment as supervising inspector of steam vassels at Norfolk, Va.

One hundred and five fourth-class postmasters were appointed Tuesday, and of these 52 were due to removals and 53 to resignations and deaths.

Civil Engineer A. J. Monacol has been transferred from the Norfolk Navy-yard to League Island Navy-yard.

The Yantic has arrived at Santa Lucia, on her way home to the United States from the South Atlantic Station. The Cincinnati has sailed from Salonica for the Piraeus. The Montgomery has sailed from Port Tampa for Pensacola.

Senator Pritchard gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill changing the rates on mica as follows: Cut mica, 30 cents per pound; sheet mica, 20 cents per pound; mica in the block, 15 cents per pound.

Postmaster-General Gary has appointed Clarence E. Dawson, of the Eastern Shore, his private secretary.

SEVERE STORM IN TEXAS.

Crops Were Damaged and Buildings Torn from Their Foundations.

A severe wind and rain storm prevailed throughout a good portion of North Texas Thursday. The wheat and oats crops are just about ripe for harvesting, and fears are expressed from all sources that these crops have been greatly damaged, though it is as yet impossible to estimate the extent of the injury done. At Fort Worth the wind was unusually severe in a portion of the city. Some twenty residences in two wards were blown from their foundations, or otherwise damaged, besides injury to barns, sheds, and small store buildings. One church was struck by lightning and considerably torn up.

The rain was so heavy that street car traffic was stopped, cellars flooded, and the streets impassable for a time.

At Arlington, sixteen miles east of Fort Worth, a dozen or more houses were blown off their blocks or unroofed, and a number of houses on the prairie for several miles around the town shared a like fate. The Justice of the Peace of the precinct, S. A. Lasater, and L. J. Prose were in a tenement house which was blown into atoms, both men being badly hurt, the former, it is feared, fatally.

At Grand Prairie, four miles east of Arlington, six houses, including two store building, were blown from their foundations and badly damaged. One residence was set on fire by lightning and considerably damaged. The reason no lives were lost or persons hurt is that nearly every one has an underground storm-house, and these were sought when the storm cloud was seen approaching.

KILLED WHILE DUSTING.

West Virginia Girl Accidently Knocks Over Father's Rifle.

Kitty Winan, 18-years-old, daughter of Squire Benjamin Winan, of Little Hocking, W. Va., while dusting her father's room, accidently knocked over his rifle, which stood in the corner.

The gun exploded and the bullet striking the young woman in the mouth, passed out at top of her head, killing her instantly. She was to have been married this week.

MANY CITIES SHAKEN.

Severe Earthquake from the West to South.

PEOPLE PANIC STRICKEN

Houses Rocked and Walls Cracked in Virginia—Frightened People Run Out of Their Houses—Animals and Fowls Act Strangely—Felt in Eleven States—Lasted Nearly a Minute.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at one minute of two o'clock in the afternoon. The seismic wave was felt in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The shock caused the chandeliers to sway and floors to tremble preceptibly.

It was noticed at the Capitol, in the telephone Exchange and several high buildings. In the Associated Press office, in the Post Building, the vibrations were felt very distinctly.

The Weather Bureau and Naval Observatory, which have recording instruments, were closed on account of Decoration Day, but a watchman at the observatory said that the shock lasted nearly a minute, and that the movement was from south to north.

The self-recording instrument at the Weather Bureau shows that the disturbance began at 1.58¼ and lasted five minutes. The movement was from south to north.

VIRGINIA HOUSES ROCKED.

Walls Cracked and People Alarmed—Two Shocks Felt in Norfolk.

RICHMOND, Va.—Many reports covering Virginia and North Carolina show that an earthquake which visited this city at two o'clock was general in those two states, and of about the same duration and severity everywhere. It created great consternation here, and in a minute afterwards the streets were full of hatless and coatless men and women in house apparel. Buildings could be seen to sway violently, gas fixtures oscillated as if aboard ship, and there was a deep, rumbling noise, followed by a sharp crackling sound. The movement was upheaving and swaying, and a large number of people were made seasick. There was little or no damage. A shock was felt here less than a month ago.

Earthquake shocks have been experienced in Giles county, Va., nightly since the 25th, and the people are moving out. An eruption is expected in the mountains near Petersburg, Va., where it is said the seismic disturbances have caused a fissure a mile and a half in length.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The earthquake caused several large buildings here to totter, and bricks fell from the chimneys. The negroes employed at the wharves were greatly alarmed, and some of them jumped into the water.

STAUNTON, Va.—A seismic shock was felt here about 1.55. Houses rocked so that gas pendants visibly vibrated, goods were shaken from shelves in the stores, stovepipes were thrown down and crockery rattled all over the town. Hundreds of people ran out of their houses in fright, but, strange to say, not a single house has been reported as injured, and persons who were on the streets did not feel the shock.

NORFOLK, Va.—At two o'clock in the afternoon a distant shock of earthquake, followed immediately by a heavier shock, was felt in all parts of this city and Portsmouth. The duration of the first shock was twelve seconds, and the second one eight. In the residence section people rushed into the streets panic-stricken, and in all the tall office builings great excitement prevailed. The direction of the seismic wave was northwest and southeast. Many clocks were stopped by the heavier shock. No damage was done.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—The severest earthquake shock ever felt here was experienced at two o'clock, and lasted four seconds. Workmen ran down from the tops of buildings and many persons left their homes. In the western portion of the city several walls were cracked and the inmates terror-stricken. No particular damage, however, was done, so far as is known. It ran from east to west.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—The quakes were felt throughout this section, but no damage is reported. Persons here say that their attention was attracted to the first quake by flies dropping from walls to the floor as though stunned, and when the lesser wave came, chickens, horses, cows and dogs were frightened, and for quite a while acted strangely.

DANVILLE, Va.—At two minutes before two o'clock a shock of earthquake was felt here, and caused much alarm. Buildings were shaken, but no damage resulted. The shock, which consisted of three distinct vibrations, and lasted over one minute, was preceded by a roaring sound resembling that made by a conflagration.

SEVERE IN THE SOUTH.

Three Shocks in North Carolina—Chimneys Tumble in Tennessee.

WINSTON, N. C.—Three severe shocks of earthquake were felt here at two o'clock. Wild excitement prevailed, but no damage was done.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—At 1.45 a distinct earthquake shock was felt in this city. The shock did no damage.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—At 1.59 an earthquake shook Asheville. Hundreds of occupants of buildings ran into the streets. No damage was done.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The shock was felt here at one o'clock. The trembling was not severe, and there was no excitement.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—A distinct earthquake, shaking buildings and rattling windows, was felt here at 1.55 P. M. It was as se vere as that of August, 1886.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A slight shock was felt about 1.30 P. M. throughout East Tennessee, from Bristol to Chattanooga. No damage is reported, but the shock was very perceptible.

AN OHIO INFIRMARY BURNED.

Helpless Inmates Left to Wander About the County Farm.

Fire at the Drake County Infirmary entirely destroyed the structure, only the bare walls remaining standing. Many helpless creatures wandered about the farm, some of them partially insane. The city fire department was unable to control the flames.

Loss total, with $13,000 insurance. A temporary structure will be erected at once.

PENNNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

A despatch from Cherry Tree says that Frank Sharkey lies dangerously wounded and is alleged to have been shot in the lower part of the body by Charles Marsh. It is claimed that Sharkey and some of his friends waylaid Marsh as he was returning home from a dance.

Horse thieves entered the premises of Samuel Geip, of West Myerstown, selected his best horse, and after stealing a buggy from a neighbor drove away.

Adelaide C. Cutter, of Allentown, has entered suit against the Cutter Silk Manufacturing Company, of West Bethlehem, to recover $37,606.20 from the company.

John R. Yeich, tinsmith, while repairing the roof of the market house at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, Reading, slipped and fell a distance of twenty feet. His spine was hurt and he is suffering from internal injuries.

During a heavy thunder storm the barn of P. H. Albright and Jacob A. Schmoyer, near Haafsville, was struck by lighting and totally destroyed. Two colts, one cow and a calf were burnt to death. The other live stock was saved.

District President, H. B. Ingham, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, acting under orders from the Executive Committee of the State Camp, has taken possession of the charter, seal and other property of Camp No. 674, of North Towanda, and officially disbanded the organization.

The lodge had forty members. The trouble grew out of the endorsement of political candidates by the lodge during the county campaign last fall, and the subsequent neglect of the camp to deal with the members responsible for the breach of constitution.

Through mistaking nitrate of silver for salt a farm hand poisoned the entire herd of cattle belonging to T. Darlington Strode, of West Chester. A half dozen head are already dead and the survivors are in a bad condition. The nitrate of silver had been used on asparagus beds and left in the barn, and when instructed to feed the cows the usual quantity of salt the hired man by mistake got into the wrong bag.

John Straubinger fell from the second-story window of his hotel, at Mauch Chunk, fracturing one of his limbs in two places and sustaining other hurts.

Joseph Spencer, one of the best-known citizens of Blair County, was fatally injured at Roaring Springs while attempting to save a neighbors dwelling from the flames.

Mr. Spencer was standing in front of the house, and directing the firemen in their work. Suddenly the chimney directly above him toppled over, pinning the unfortunate man to the earth and cracking his skull. His death is momentarily expected. Mr. Spencer was chief of the fire department and a school director. He has a wife and four sons.

William Rettig, a young man of Lancaster was arrested on the charge of conspiracy and assault. The victim was Miss Hettie Gelbert.

The allegation is that Rettig decoyed the young woman from her home, and at a lonely spot she was set upon by half a dozen young men. Charles Frankort and Charles Graeff were also arrested on a similar charge and warrants are out for others.

For the second time in six months, the store of Mrs. E. Doran, on Lancaster Avenue, below Holland, Ardmore, was robbed.

The robbery was not discovered until morning, when the store was opened. The thieves forced a side shutter and obained about $200 worth of dry goods, shoes and notions. The police have no clue to the robbers. Mrs. Doran is protected by burglary insurance.

The body of an unknown man was found in the woods near the Central Railroad Station at Solomons, Gap. Near the body was found a blood-stained razor, which, coupled with the fact that the throat of the dead man was cut from ear to ear, indicated that he had either been murdered or had committed suicide.

The body was that of a man apparently about 35 or 40 years old. He had a light mustache, weighed 155 pounds and was dressed in a black suit and white shirt and collar.

ALEXANDRIA'S BIG BLAZE.

Nearly Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Gone Up in Smoke.

The greatest conflagaration that has ever visited Alexanderia, Va., broke out in Bryan's fertilizing mill on the river front, and raged with great fury for about eight hours, causing a total damage of from $450,000 to $500,000, partly insured. The entire block bounded by the Strand, Duke, Union and Prince streets, was almost entirely wiped out, only one warehouse with its contents being saved. The section is covered principally by warehouses and manufacturing properties. The alarm was turned in at 12:20 A. M., and when the firemen reached the scene, the Bryan warehouse, a large frame building with metal covering, was beyond saving. A fierce wind was blowing and for a time the whole town was threatened. The engine house across the street from the Bryan place was immediately razed to the ground, and the flames gained in furry and swept to the Old Dominion Brass Works, the Old Dominion Boat Club, De Aitchison's coal yard, the Godfrey Laundry Company and the old Pioneer Mills, all being quickly guttee. The fire extended for almost two blocks along the river, and burned most of the wharves to the water's edge. The Washington fire department, five miles away, was called upon for help; and Engine Company, No. 4, under Assistant Chief Belt, was sent down on a ferryboat. The block, meantime, had become a roaring blaze, but the firemen did effective work, and by four o'clock the flames were under control, though the ruins were smoldering all day long.

Only two accidents occurred. James Penn and John Craven were badly scalded about the wrist and feet while handling the fire hose, but the injuries are not dangerous.

The damage, amounting to almost half a million dollars, includes the loss of time to the burned factories, mills and foundries.

RIVALRY ENDS IN MURDER.

Del Wolfe Shot Dead by Ellis Clark, Who Sought the Same Girl.

Rivalry for the love of Carrie Nimmons ended in the murder of Del Wolfe, one suitor, by Ellis Clark, the other, at Meridian, Miss. Clark has fled.

Miss Nimmons had been impartial in her conduct toward them apparently being unable to decide between them. They became bitter enemies.

The character of the young woman became the subject of gossip, and she was prostrated. Her brother undertook to uncover her slanderer, and being told that Clark was the author of the gossip, demanded an explanation. Clark denied having said anything derogatory to the young woman, and stated that Wolf was the author of the remarks, declining, however, to face Wolf and accuse him. On Friday night Clark went to the home of his rival, entered his room and shot him fatally.

DYNAMITE'S WORK.

Two Killed in a Virginia Town.

MANY OTHERS INJURED.

King & Sons' Wholesale Grocery at Charlottesville Destroyed, and While the Flames Were at Their Height There Was an Explosion Which Caused Death and Destruction.

A dispatch from Charlottesville, Va., says:—The large wholesale grocery warehouse on South street, owned and operated by Charles King & Sons, took fire about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was totally destroyed. Among the contents of the building were a quantity of oil and powder, which ignited, and a most frightful explosion followed.

The whole building collapsed, and an indescribable scene followed. There were hundreds of men, women and children standing near the building, many of whom were thrown to the ground by the shock, and upon them bricks and burning timber fell like hail, while under the walls of the failing building were caught a number of men who had volunteered to aid the fire company in checking the flames.

Caught Under the Walls.

Mr. C. A. Christian, one of the men who had been pinned under the wreckage, was so seriously injured that he died soon after he was taken out. Among those who received injuries are:

Mr. C. A. Hulfish, manager of Charles King & Sons; left arm broken and painfully cut about the head.

Alonzo Gooch, seriously injured internally.

J. Walker Anderson, injured in the back and sustained scalp wounds.

A. B. Cleveland, badly hurt.

E. N. Vest, badly bruised.

John Scott, serious cuts on the head.

J. E. Morris, painful wounds about head and shoulders.

Arthur Wingfield, leg broken.

Two sons of Mr. Harvey injured, one's leg broken and the other injured in the head.

A. B. Brechen, cut on the head and hands burned.

Many others sustained slight wounds.

An aged lady by the name of Jones, who resided near the building, died from the shock of the explosion.

The loss is not known. The building is supposed to have caught from a spark from a passing railroad engine.

There are two men who cannot be found, and are supposed to be fastened under the burning debris.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A subscription list has been started to raise $100,000 for the Mercer University in Georgia. John Temple Graves, an old alumnus, has given $1,000 to start the fund.

In a small town in South Dakota the three saloons are owned, controlled and personally managed by the mayor, marshal and clerk respectively, and citizens not holding office are not encouraged to enter this branch of trade.

Chicago is laying plans for more extensive public improvements this year than ever undertaken before. In sewers, street paving, bridges and elevation of tracks, and the adjustment of the grade in various parts of the city her budget already calls for $8,000,000.

It is said that there is a portion of the most beautiful part of Tennessee where some poisonous weed is so profuse that eight square miles of land have been fenced off to keep cattle out. At least fifteen persons have died from drinking the milk of cows who have fed in the inclosure.

A large band of Mennonites are about to move from their homes in Kansas and South Dakota and buy about 12,000 acres of land about Houston, Tex. They bought the land they now inhabit about twenty years ago for $4 an acre, and will sell it for from $25 to $40 an acre. They move to Texas because they can get land there for almost nothing.

The report of the Canadian Postoffice Department for last year shows the following totals and increase in ten years: In number of postoffices—total 9,103, increase, 1,804; in number of letters sent by post—total 115,750,000, increase 44,730,000; in revenue—total $4,005,890, increase $1,537,143; in money orders issued—total 13,031,860, increase 2,850,671.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Henry C. Work, the author of "Marching Through Georgia," and a host of negro dialect songs, was the only Northern writer of such songs to receive praise from a responsible Southern critic.

President McKinley, when he returns from the Nashville Centennial by the Southern Railroad, will have a chance to view many historic battlefields of the late war and will see some with which he is personally acquainted.

Mrs. Brice, the wife of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, is more fond of American beauty roses than of any other flower and at all her dinners and social functions the floral decorations have almost invariably been such roses.

Joseph and Sarah Manuel, the oldest residents of Kennebunkport, Me., observed the seventy-seventh anniversary of their wedding last Friday. They are 101 and 99 years old respectively, and both enjoy comparatively good health.

Rev. Henry Rupp, the oldest active clergyman in Illinois, is still a strong and healthy man and preaches a vigorous sermon, though he is 92 years of age. His favorite pastime is fishing and when he has earned a vacation he spends it in that recreation.

The effort made a year ago to preserve a portion of Elmwood, the home of James Russell Lowell in Cambridge, Mass., as a public park is to be renewed this year under more favorable auspices. The Metropolitan Park Commission has agreed to give one-third of the $35,000 required, thus reducing the amount to be raised to about $23,000. Five thousand dollars has already been raised by private subscription.

James Hamilton Lewis, the new Representative from the State of Washington, is described as looking like a fashion plate. He wears a long frock that reaches almost to his ankles, brown trousers, patent leather shoes, extremely high collar, flowing necktie and bright yellow gloves. His hair is long and tossed about with "careless precision," and his whiskers spread out as if parted in the middle. Both hair and whiskers are of a yellow shade and harmonize with his gloves.

HUDSON RIVER EAGLES.

A Famous Breeding Place for the King of Birds.

Storm King mountain has been so famed as a breeding place for eagles that it is sometimes called "Eagle's Nest," says a correspondent of the St. Louis Republic.

The eagles of Storm King have, in a great degree, lost their fear of man, if they ever had any. During the shad fishing season they will approach within a few feet of the fishermen when they are hauling their nets, and are invariably rewarded with a nice plump fish. When the fishermen are cleaning fish on shore they will often approach the cleaning platform and help themselves to the offal that comes from the fish prepared for salting and smoking. They have been known to alight on the outriggers of a fisherman's skiff and become interested observers of the process of hauling a drift net. A shad handed to the observant bird on the end of a net pole is always appreciated and taken, after which the grateful bird, after a few flutters of the wings, evidently its way of giving thanks, soars away into the fastnesses of the hills, to devour its quarry in solitude or to satisfy the hunger of its voracious pair of eaglets. The shad fisherman are great friends of the eagles, and would not harm one.

The best time to see the eagles of Storm King Mountain is in the early morning. At the first break of day they are astir, and can be seen on the tongues of rock which jut out into the river at many points on the highlands, splashing and playing in the water. This can be seen every morning, except when the ice covers the river, and then the great birds seek some air hole, where they perform their ablutions. The water is never too cold for them to wash in. It is a strange trait of this bird that when at liberty it is clean to a nicety, but when kept in captivity in a cage or rack it becomes careless and filthy.

The first rays of the morning sun are greeted by the birds with screams and demonstrations of joy. Gathering their powerful pinions underneath them, they mount thousands of feet into the air, screaming with delight and heading straight into the rays of the blazing sun.

There is one old eagle in the Storm King flock which the fishermen have named Harvey Birch, after the hero of J. Fenimore Cooper's tale, "The Spy." It is claimed that this old eagle, a male, has been known in the highlands for nearly, if not quite, a century. He is known from a peculiar droop in one of his wings and his habit of flying sideways, and the further fact that he is hoary with age. The bird is supposed to have been shot by woodchoppers many years ago and escaped. He was named Harvey Birch because of his having been seen on the particular mountain near Garrisons, where Enoch Crosby, alias Harvey Birch, the patriot spy of the Revolution, had the cave where he used to meet and confer with Washington.

Necessity for Care of the Teeth.

A great many persons have been heard to declare that dyspepsia and some other stomach troubles were caused by bad teeth, but, without going deep enough into causes of this condition, they believed that it was because the food was not properly masticated,

It is now an acknowledged fact that decayed teeth furnish dwelling places for millions upon millions of bacteria, and that these, having become too numerous to remain in the mouth, find their way to the stomach, and not only cause irritation and inflammation, but they absorb the food that should sustain the body, and the victim is improperly nourished. When the teeth are bad the very best and shortest way is to have them filled if possible; if not, have them taken out and new ones provided.

False teeth, while they are extremely inconvenient and annoying to many persons, are to be recommended, because they furnish no decaying caverns wherein these parasites may flourish. People with bad teeth who have suffered for years with stomachic ills have had their teeth all taken out, the old roots and fangs removed, the mouth thoroughly cleansed and false teeth put in, when, to their great astonishment, all symptoms of dyspepsia left them.

Bad teeth and an offensive breath are among the most unpleasant possessions of humanity, and, when one realizes the number of persons thus afflicted, it would seem that there is a crying need for missionary work or enlightenment of some sort on this subject.—The Ledger.

Married Seventy two Years.

On May 4 the Rev. Andrew Patrick and his wife, Olivia, of Grays, Knox county, Kentucky, had been married exactly seventy-two years. Both are in good health and in enjoyment of all their faculties. He is 92 years old and she is 86. He has living descendants in the fifth generation.

Mr. Patrick was born in North Carolina in 1805, and at an early age he moved to Tennessee. At Elk river, that state, he met his wife, then Olivia Manor, and they were married when she was a little less than fifteen years old. Soon afterward Mr. Patrick moved to Whitely county, Kentucky, where he lived until a few years ago, when he went to the adjoining county of Knox and settled at Grays, a small station on the Knoxville division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Thirteen children were born to Mr. Patrick and his wife, six boys and seven girls. The oldest of their children is now seventy. He, like his father, is a Baptist minister. The Rev. Andrew Patrick has 428 living descendants. There are 104 grandchildren, 304 great-grandchildren, and 20 great-great-grandchildren. He has a grandson 53 years old who has grandchildren 5 or 6 years old.—New York Sun.

USE AND ABUSE OF THE WHEEL.

The Injurious Results of Improper Bicycle Riding.

The bicycle is pretty generally regarded not only as a cheap and ready means of recreation, available by the masses of the people, young and old, but as also a health-giving exercise especially to those whose occupations are of a sedentary character, and to those threatened with nervous disorders or who are suffering therefrom. But the wheel may, instead of proving the blessing it ought to be and would be if proper rules were observed in its use promises to be injurious to many who disregard these rules. Dr. William Darnell, in the Medical Brief., discourses upon this subject and points out two injurious results of improper bicycling riding. One is the depressed handle bar, which operates to contract the chest and so to prevent the expansion of the lungs, which should have the fullest play, and besides to some extent interferes by the pressure thus exerted with the action of the heart, which becomes overworked. The final result he states, is a condition of hypertrophy, the most important organ of life is weakened and unfitted for duty and the rider becomes a round-shouldered, hollow chested deformity. The other injuries referred to are caused by the saddle, and are also of a very serious character. The whole region affected by the contact is permeated by an inextricable mesh-work of nervous elements highly organized and very delicate and sensitive. If an improper saddle is used, he urges—one with the pommel—the cutaneous nerve terminals are constantly irritated by the undue friction, which may in time develop into a permanent disorder of delicate organs. He, therefor, recommends the use of only straight handle-bars and the maintenance of an upright position while in the saddle, and that the latter should be without a pommel. Nature's laws cannot be violated, he says, with impunity. A bad saddle, the forward position in riding, overtaxing the strength by long rides and an abuse of the wheel, especially by women, will be followed, he holds, by untold suffering. "It is time," he concludes, "that physicians should study the question of the use and the abuse of the bicycle so that a timely word of warning may be given."—Trenton (N. J.) American.

She Drives An Ostrich.

Mrs. John Elitch, of Denver, Colorado, drives a strange steed. Her horse is not a horse, but an ostrich, behind which she rides in a light wagon. Mrs. Elitch is the only woman in the world who owns a zoological garden and manages it herself. Through it she is known all over the Pacific coast.

"Whenever I want a change from driving horses I have an ostrich," she says, "the only pacing-bird owned by a woman. I drive it for amusement, never for the public. It hauls a light wagon, and I've just got a new one, with pneumatic tires. Ostriches don't drive like horses. It is all very well if he doesn't catch sight of a bananapeel, a stray orange-skin, or something equally attractive. If he does he'll stop in his fastest gait and dive sideways for the tidbit. He isn't guided by the reins, but by a long whip, with which I hit him on the side. It takes a hard blow, too, to handle him. If I should pull on the reins it would break his neck. I raised him from a baby. He hates reins, but once harnessed is very tractable. It looks odd to see him in such a rig. His legs, of course, are immensely strong. He seems never to get tired, and goes like the wind."

Followed A Prize Fight at Sea.

Sailors far out at sea can sometimes be brought into closer contact with events than are some people in the next town to the scene of action. The British steamer Oxus, was repairing the Mexican cable between Galveston and Tampico on March 17.

There was not a man, Captain Sutherland included, who was not greedy to know the result of every round of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight. The longed-for news was bound to skip along under the sea. All they had to do was to catch it as it went.

Captain Southerland dropped his deep-sea anchor, a grapling iron soon brought the cable to the surface, the insulation was opened and a wire connected with an instrument on board and the telegraph operator sat on deck, smoked a segar and announced the result of each round as it was fought in Carson City. When they knew that Corbett had been punched in the solar plexus and couldn't respond all hands resumed work.—New York World.

Old Bicycle Tires.

That the second-hand bicycle, or its tire, has its uses is evident from the fact that for some time ingenious persons have used the older inner tubes as water or ice bags. The tube is cut off at the valve and the long section is filled as may be desired for heat or cold. In order to avoid the weight of pressure at one end of the tube, ribbons or tapes are tied around the tube at intervals, suggesting a string of sausages. As a hot-water bag the arrangement is most admirable. If one requires small bags the tubes can be cut in sections, one end sealed with ordinary cement and the other, after filling, may be tied with the string.

OR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

OVER AND OVER.

"Over and over, little lad,
The same thing over and over,"
So sings the robin from his nest,
And buzzes the bee in the clover.

"Every spring I build my nest,
Over and over, bringing
Tiny twigs and wee wisps of straw,
Toiling, dreaming and singing.

"Every day I search the flowers,
To find the hidden treasure;
Over and over, home at night,
I bring o'erflowing measure."

Over and over, every day,
The sun bursts forth in glory;
Over and over, soft, warm winds
Whisper the same sweet story.

Over and over mother toils,
And plans for one boy's pleasure,
Over and over bears with him,
And gives love without measure.

So weary not, dear little lad,
But bravely do your duty;
Over and over; then you'll find
The whole may bloom in beauty.

TRICKS WITH EGGS.

Fill a quill with quicksilver, seal it at both ends with good strong wax. Then have an egg boiled, take a small piece of the shell off the pointed end, and thrust in the quill with the quicksilver; lay the egg down, and it will not cease tumbling about as long as there is any heat in it. Or if you put quicksilver into a small bladder, it will jump about as long as it keeps warm.

Another trick is to offer to put an egg into a bottle, and let the neck of the bottle be ever so straight, the trick never fails. Steep the egg, shell and all, in very strong vinegar for some hours: in process of time the vinegar so softens it that the shell will bend and extend lengthways without breaking. Once within the bottle, pour in plenty of cold water, and the egg will recover its original shape and hardness.

THE MONKEY AND THE DITTY BAG.

Every petty officer and sailor in the American navy owns a ditty bag, writes "H. H." In it he keeps his needles and thread, his tapes and buttons, for repairs, and, above all, his treasures; his precious home letters also, and the pretty trifles he has picked up for his loved ones as he roams the boundless sea.

The name ditty bag comes from Dittis cloth, a Manchester stuff of which it was originally made. Until within two years each sailor provided his own ditty bag. Since that time the navy serves to all forward what they call a ditty box, which is divided into compartments to hold the haberdashery, and having a little mirror in the inner part of the lid.

The first time I ever heard of a ditty bag was in connection with the antics of a mischievous monkey on board a man-of-war. A sailor lad was one afternoon sewing some buttons on his jacket, his ditty bag lying beside him, crowded with its many treasures. The monkey seized it and ran, the lad giving instant chase. After dodging him at every turn, the monkey sprang out upon the bowsprit, and running to the extreme end, began beating the bag upon it, to the destruction of everything breakable within. Then fixing his eye upon the sailor with an expression of grinning defiance, he took the bag by the two corners at the bottom; after well loosening the string, and deliberately shook all the contents into the sea.

ANTS AS BIG AS DOGS.

In olden times people believed in all manner of fabulous creatures, and the scientists described them in all soberness just as if they really existed. One famous old writer, who was supposed to be very accurate, was telling about ants. After relating several stories about the common ants he says:

"There is another kind of ant up in Ethiopia which is the shape and size of a dog. They have strange habits, for they scratch into the ground and extract therefrom great quantities of fine gold. If any one wishes to take this gold from them he soon repents of his undertaking, for the ants run upon him, and if they catch him they devour him instantly.

"The people who live near them know that they are fierce and savage, and that they possess a great quantity of gold, and so they have invented a cunning trick. They take mares which have unweaned colts, and give them no food for three days. On the fourth the mares are saddled and to the saddles are fastened boxes that shine like gold. Between these people and the ants flows a very swift river. The famished mares are driven across the river, while the colts are kept on the hither side. On the other side of the river the grass is rich and thick. Here the mares graze, and the ants, seeing the shining boxes, think they have found a good place to hide their gold, and so all day long they fill and load the boxes with their precious gold, till night comes on and the mares have eaten their fill. When they hear the neighing of their colts they hasten to return to the other side of the river. There their masters take the gold from the boxes and become rich and powerful, but the ants grieve over their loss."

How is that for a traveler's story?

THE ELEPHANT'S TOOTHACHE.

It must be terrible for an elephant to have the toothache; particularly so if the ache is in proportion to his size. A dentist tells the following story of an elephant that belonged to circus:

He was very good-natured, but one day when his keeper went near him he made a vicious switch at him with his trunk. The keeper knew the elephant so well that he said at once that he was sick; something was the matter with him. He sat a safe distance and watched him. The elephant trumpeted loudly, and acted as though he was angry, but no one could decide what was the cause of the change in this good elephant's disposition. This continued for three days. At the end of that time one of the men said: "Why, when Jack (that was the elephant's name) lies down, he keeps rubbing one side of his head; I think he has got the toothache,' and everybody immediately said: "Yes, that's what's the matter."

The elephant was chained safely to posts and iron rings, so that he could not move, and the dentist was sent for. The dentist looked in his mouth and saw that one tooth was badly decayed. He touched it, and the elephant trumpeted as though in great pain; then the dentist went to work and filled the tooth. After a time the elephant seemed to understand that the dentist was trying to do something for his pain, and he gave every evidence of appreciating the attention. Some weeks later the dentist visited the winter quarters of the elephant and the elephant recognized him. It was rather an expensive operation, for it cost $100 to fill that one tooth.

Doubtless, then, the elephant's toothache is a larger ache than either you or I ever know when our teeth ache.

FISHING BY HAND.

Boys are sure to discover all manner of ways in which to have sport; and they are marvelously ingenious in finding new modes of capturing game, and in all of these they are apt to be reckless as to danger and consequences in regard to their clothing. This is well illustrated by the boyish practice of catching fish with the hands.

This mode of fishing can be practiced only in narrow streams; and the best sort of stream is such a one as is frequently found flowing through meadow lands. We will suppose that it is ten or fifteen feet wide, and from six inches to three feet in depth its banks are mainly low and over-hanging; and along this we will follow a group of boys for a mile or two.

The boys are equipped with a bag to contain their spoils; and the one who is to do the fishing is provided with a pair of rubber boots. The method of procedure is for him to stretch himself at full length on the bank, with head and arms over the edge; then he stretches his hands as far apart as possible, thrusts them deep into the water, close to the banks, and then brings them slowly toward each other, feeling carefully for the fish. The fish may be frightened by one hand, and swim direct toward the other, which being pressed against the bank will be enabled to clasp it firmly. If the bank slopes considerably, some of the other boys will find it necessary to hold onto the feet of the fisherman, to prevent his falling in. When a fish is secured it is thrown out upon the bank, on the grass, and then deposited in the sack.

In the course of a mile of this sort of work, one is likely to secure several dozens of chubs, and mullets, and such common fishes as are usually found in meadow streams. In some cases, the boy with the boots on will find it advisable to wade into the water, and use his hands from that side; it is well to be prepared for both methods of work.

The mere taking of fish would not afford quite spice enough to satisfy the average boy, were it not for the fact that there is always a possibility of putting the hands upon some creatures not so gentle. We have followed this sport, sometimes, when in the course of a few hours several snapping turtles were flung out by a daring boy, with as much sang froid as the minnows themselves. We have also had a muskrat whirled through the air past our heads; while an occasional snake was taken for granted.

When the fishes in small streams are not disposed to bite, it is not a bad plan for the boys to thus go after them under the banks with their hands.

Elephant Cutlets for Dinner.

The greatest luxury at dinner in Central Africa is elephant steaks. Any big native feast without elephant's flesh is as rare as an English society dinner without venison.

In dressing the carcass of an elephant the rough outer skin is first removed in large sheets. Beneath this is a sub-cuticle—a pliable membrane, from which the natives make water-skins. The rib bones are cut out and stewed, but all the other bones are destroyed.

The most delicate part, very strangely, is the first joint of the leg below the knee, which one would suppose to be the toughest portion of the animal. This joint is cooked by being buried in a hole in the ground, a huge fire over the top supplying the heat.—Answers.

Human Density.

A French scientific writer points out that a mere gain in weight should not, in itself, be taken as an indication of improved bodily condition. It is, according to him, rather a question of the density than of the quantity of tissue that covers the bones. When increase of weight results from increased density, then the health is really improved. In order that this principle may be practically applied, he suggests the use of baths containing a known quantity of water, and supplied with appliances for measurement whereby the density of the immersed body may be calculated, in the manner in which Archimedes ascertained the density of King Hiero's crown of adulterated gold.

How the Guinea Got Its Name.

The guinea got its name from the coast of Guinea in Africa, whence the gold for it was first brought. It was first 20 shillings; than 21 shillings 6 pence, and finally 21 shillings. "Shilling" and "penny" are both Saxon words, and the penny was first coined in silver. Farthing is a corruption of "fourthing," or the fourth of a penny.

The Sicilian Love Potion.

A Sicilian love potion is made of the lover's own blood as follows: A few drops of blood are placed in an eggshell, exposed to the sun for three days and to the dew for three nights, and then placed on hot ashes until the whole is reduced to a fine powder. This powder is administered surreptitiously to the object of affection in a cup of coffee.

Smallest Inhabited Island.

The island on which the Eddystone Lighthouse stands lies nine miles off the Cornish coast, and is supposed to be the smallest inhabited island on the globe. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter; at high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is 28 3-4 feet, completely covers it. It is inhabited by three persons.

HOW MEAT IS SLICED.

The People of the World Can Be Classified by the Way They Do It.

A member of the Professional Woman's League, who has traveled extensively in foreign lands, said the other evening that you can classify the peoples of the world by the way they cut their meat. The powerful physical nature of the Angle-Saxon is well illustrated by the huge rib roasts and the immense shoulders of mutton. The more artistic nature of the Frenchman is shown by his cutting his meat into thin slices of fillet, into epigram and into the filmy affairs he calls "rosbif."

The Arab cuts his meat into a thin ribbon, wraps it around an iron skewer, broils it over a charcoal fire, and, lo and behold! there is the famous kabob. Strange to say, it is very rare for the Anglo-Saxon to cut his meat thin, just as it is rare for the eastern races to serve it in massive portions. Yet we could improve our daily bill of fare, especially in the summer season, by adopting many of the dishes and methods of these other races.

Thus the kabob system may be applied to any kind of flesh or fowl, and produces a crisp, palatable and nourishing culinary creation. Another series of very pleasant dishes are made by cutting meat into long strips about the size of a lead pencil and frying them, after they have been salted and peppered, in either their own fat or in olive oil. The liquid should be very hot before the meat is put in, so as to close up all the pores and keep the juice within the fiber. These pencils, when cooked properly, are clean, delicious, brittle and very appetizing. Still another system comes from Italy and Spain in that very attractive preparation known as fritas. These consist of little pieces of meat about the size of a hickory nut. One will be made of beef, another of lamb, a third of chicken, a fourth of duck, a fifth of corned beef, a sixth of cold beefsteak. The greater the variety the more successful the dish. These pieces are very well seasoned, they being rubbed with a clove of garlic, salted, peppered, and usually touched with a drop or two of onion juice. They are then dipped in batter and fried over a very hot fire. When they come out all look alike, so that the guest has the additional attraction of novelty, variety and surprise.—New Orleans Picayune.

Has a Sparrow for a Pet.

At Carbondale, Penn., W. E. Frisbie, a jeweler, has a little English sparrow as a pet. The other morning when Mr. Frisbie was unlocking his shop door the bird flew upon his arm. Looking around, he saw an excited cat coming toward him which had evidently been trying to catch the bird. Mr. Frisbie scared the cat away, and then gave his arm a little toss to start the bird on its flight.

It flew up about thirty feet, and then, circling down again, returned to its former perch. He noticed this time that the bird's wing was broken, and took the little thing into the shop. The sparrow seems perfectly contented in its new quarters. When Mr. Frisbie is alone it perches itself on his shoulder or on a chair opposite, and watches him at work, occasionally giving a few lively chirps to show how happy he is. The moment the bird hears the outer door open it hides away, and stays hidden until the visitor departs.—New York Press.

An Historic Church.

The history of the First Parish of Dorchester, now a part of Boston, is the history of one of the oldest churches in New England. The parish was organized June 23, 1636, and the first church was built in 1641. The second church was built in 1646, and the third in 1677. In 1743 they erected their fourth church, and on May 16, 1816, the corner-stone of the church burned a year ago was laid. Now a beautiful reproduction of the old church is ready for dedication.

The old bell which has been recast and hung in its old position in the belfry, will continue to call parishoners to service, as it has done for over 145 years. This bell has been a part of the civil as well as of the religious history of the town, for not only has it called the settlers to meeting, aroused them to attend fires, called them to town meetings and tolled at deaths, but it announced the birth of liberty in 1776 and called the troops for the Civil War in 1861.

Balks Telegraph Operators.

Chinese cannot be telegraphed, and to meet this difficulty a cipher system has been invented by which messages in that language can be transmitted over the wires. The sender of the message has no need to trouble himself about the meaning, and, in fact, may be telegraphing all day without the slightest idea of the information he is sending, for he transmits only numerals. It is very different, however, with the receiver of the message at the other end, as he must have a code dictionary, and after each message is received must translate it, writing such literary character in the place of the numeral that stands for it. Only about an eighth of the words in the written language of China appear in the code, but that has been found sufficient for all practical purposes.

Three-fourths of the $50,000 bequeathed to the Hunt Library fund in Nashua, N. H., has been tied up by the successive closing of three banks in that city.

Capital punishment is to be abolished in Nicaragua.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Some Items of Interest on Feminine Topics.

DuMaurier's Daughter—An Unconventional Queen. A Deep Ribbon Girdle, Etc., Etc.

DU MAURIER'S DAUGHTER.

In the pre-Trilbian days, when George Du Maurier was a struggling, half-blinded artist, his daughter Silvia apprenticed herself to a prominent London dressmaker and served her time in all the tediovs details. She has since married a young barrister who has his way to make in the world, and the young bride designs and makes her own dresses with the satisfaction of being considered one of the best dressed women in London.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL QUEEN.

Next to Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, Queen Olga of Greece is considered one of the most unconventional of reigning queens. She walks about a great deal alone, and has climbed to the top of Mount Lycabettos without a companion. One of her most intimate friends is an American, Mme. Bakmaetieff, wife of the first secretary of the Russian legation, formerly Miss Beale, of Washington. For several years after Queen Olga's coronation she frequently appeared in Greek costume, and it is said that she has lately been considering the possibility of making the ancient Greek dress the court costume.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A DEEP RIBBON GIRDLE.

A girdle that begins at the hips and reaches to the belt line should be made of satin ribbon three inches wide. There a is foundation of black crinoline, upon which the ribbon is sewed; it is lightly folded and carried around the figure nine or ten times, fastening with two large bows, which can be drawn through jeweled buckles. A very pretty finish for the girdle is an embroidered lapel. This is a piece of the cloth, upon which iridescent beads and mock gems are sewed in patterns. In the back of the revers have two points, each finished with the jeweled trimming.

The girdle and revers are, of course, adjustable, and can be worn with shirt waists or old gowns of any kind or color.

THE WOMAN DECORATOR.

The word decorator has come to stay. There are good reasons for her success, the first of which is her intuitive sense of color and quick appreciation of what is good. With her aptitude for details and with her ability to manage several lines of work at one and the same time, she is enabled to combine utility with beauty. Counting the cost at the start is another of her recommendations. You do not need to give her carte blanche, but you can give her the highest figure beyond which you will not go, and she will be just as painstaking in her efforts. Show her the room of which you have despaired, and, with her knowledge of materials and furnishings, she will soon accomplish a wonderful transformation. It is the woman decorator who looks at the old-fashioned brick mantel and makes it a thing of beauty by the addition of wrought-iron trimmings, which are really very inexpensive. This is much better than tearing down the old mantel and replacing it with a modern cabinet affair, for the result is more unique. It is the woman decorator who helps popularize the stuffs of homely origin and furniture of simple design. Above all, it is the woman decorator who contrives an air of cosy comfort even in the midst of grand surroundings.—New Orleans Picayune.

OLD SHOES.

The Chinese value a pair of old boots which have been worn by an upright magistrate, and the custom of wishing a friend a "happy foot" is still observed all through Europe. The casual putting on the left shoe on the right foot, putting it on uneven and crosswise, bursting the latch or tie, lacing it wrong and losing a button are all bad signs. English girls have been known to hang their boots outside the window on St. Valentine's night for love luck. Professor Black tells us of a singular superstition existing in England, which insists that if the younger daughter of a family marries first her sisters must dance at her wedding without shoes, so as to insure husbands for themselves. Old shoe throwing is done for many purposes. The gypsies say:

Hurle after an old shoe,
I'll be merry what here I do.

In the Isle of Man an old shoe is always thrown after the bride, as well as the groom, when leaving their homes, and in the south the oldest person on the plantation, white or black, always throws a shoe after any one starting on a long journey. It is said that Mme. Patti and other women of high standing on the stage preserve most carefully the boots which they wore at their debut, which they consider lucky to wear on the first nights of engagements forever after.

AMERICAN MANNERS.

In a series of papers on the above subject and published in The Outlook, Ian Maclaren says of the chivalry of American men toward women:

"The first point of good manners is chivalry, and the test of chivalry is a man's bearing to women. The reason one is suspicious of French breeding is that, though a Parisian—who is a Frenchman raised to the highest degree—may lift his hat on entering a shop, he would show the shopgirl no deference on the street, while French fiction is a standing insult to womankind. From end to end of America a woman is respected, protected, served, honored. If she enters an elevator every man uncovers; in a street car she is never allowed to stand if a man can give her a seat; on the railways, conductors, porters and every other kind of official hasten to wait on her; any man daring to annoy a woman would come to grief. The poorest woman can travel with security and comfort in the States, which to an European seems most admirable. Her richer sister has a maid and footman in Europe; she has a nation in attendance. In society she holds a court, with every man listening to her, deferring to her, reflecting her. Perhaps the American woman may be unconsciously exacting at times—it is the penalty of absolute monarchy; perhaps the men exceed in deference when they allow the women to read for them and think for them in everything except politics—this is the drawback of hereditary loyalty. The American queen might complete an almost perfection by granting her subjects an occasional experience of equality, upon which they would never think of trading. Perhaps the American loyalist might do his ruler true service and safeguard her from selfishness by an occasion and quite limited assertion of the rights of man. It remains, however, that it must be good for a strong and restless people to be possessed with noble ideas of woman, and from the poorest to the highest man to be engaged and sworn unto her service. The woman cult in the States is in itself a civilization, and next door to a religion."

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTION.

With the return of the bicycle season comes the shirt waist, and the young maid and matron look forward to the time when the stiff, thick waists of the winter gowns will give place to the cool, comfortable garment of cotton or silk. This year the clever inventor, who "slumbers not, neither does he sleep," has developed from his active brain devices which promise to be a boon to all wearers of the shirt waists. One, and perhaps the most popular just now, takes the form of a narrow, steel belt, three-quarters of an inch in width, and fastening in front with hooks and eyes resembling those of a corset. On the back of the gown are sewed two broad, steel catches through which the belt is run. This simple and almost indestructible device is warranted to hold the skirt in place, and not show either above or below the belt.

The next device is also a belt, but in this case of strong woven belting. To it is attached, in the movable back, three straps, in both ends of which are fastened strong safety pins. The upper safety pin, to catch the shirt waist, thereby making it impossible to bag or bulge. The pins in the lower end of these straps, which are about three inches long, are fastened in the underskirt. Of course the dress skirt goes over this, and should fit very snugly about the waist.

Other inventions for the same purpose consist of several varieties of buttons, clasps, catches and pins. The most useful of the catches, perhaps, is that which may be had to match any belt. It consists of a piece of steel about two inches long, curved to fit the waist, with a narrower hook which extends over the top of the belt. The lower part is furnished with eyelets, and should be sewn to the dress skirt. The hook is leather covered, and can be had to match the most expensive or cheapest belt. Of course, the covering of this hook regulates the price of the article.

An arrangement which has the advantages of cheapness and simplicity consists of a soft piece of leather about two inches long by a half inch wide, and with two sharp hooks attached. The back of this leather is covered with a strong glue, and is to be pasted in the inner side of each belt. The two sharpened hooks are slipped through the belts of both skirt waist and gown, and as one pulls up and the other pulls down, the necessary result is obtained.

Besides these new devices against the separation of shirts and skirts, the old belt pins and clasps will be used. The only difference between those of this season and last lies in the ornamentation. The new ones are much more ornate, and, as a rule, larger.—Chicago Record.

SHOWN ON DRY GOODS COUNTERS.

Short jackets having blouse fronts.

Shirt waists of striped wool taffeta.

Round silk capes trimmed with lace.

Linen collars having a ruffle on the top.

Hats of all shapes in shirred mousseline.

Standing linen colors with a ruffle at the top.

Bright plaid taffeta for lining black grenadines.

Bright straws trimmed with black and white.

Sailor hats faced with net or bound with velvet.

Small and medium checked silk taffeta for waists.

Many etamine dress materials in light shades.

Fine Valenciennes edging that rivals the real lace.

Black net spangled in jet or gold, for evening wear.

Short military coats braided in gold and self color.

Jacket suits of serge or flannel for girls of 8 to 12 years.

Fine tan seal belts having a tiny chatelaine bag attached.

Mantles having a short fitted back and long stole fronts.

Picture hats of white Leghorn with many half-long plumes.

Hints on Training a Dog.

The first thing to be taught is obedience—to come in when called. Get a strong cod line and fasten one end to the pup's collar, holding the other in the hand. Then call him, and enforce the call with a sharp twitch. Do not yank him, and do not raise your voice or be violent in any way. The chances are that, feeling the cord for the first time, he will struggle violently to escape. If so, sit or stand perfectly still until he is tired and stops, then call him again, enforcing the order as before, the idea being to teach him what the words mean, and of course no punishment is possible until the order is perfectly understood and wilfully disobeyed.

When he finally comes to you pet him, make much of him, make him think that he has done a very clever thing by coming. It is not a bad plan to have something which he will like to eat in your pocket with which to reward him when he obeys. Continue this course, first dropping the check cord, and after a while removing it, until he answers the call instantly; then begin gradually to substitute the whistle for the voice, at first whistling and speaking, and then dropping the voice altogether.

You should never use your voice when in the fields to call your dog. In the first place, it is very annoying to your companion to be forced to listen to the noise you will make when the dog is any distance away, but the most important reason is that all game-birds hate the sound of the voice as they hate nothing else, and when they hear it get restless, and will not lie well.

The next step is to teach the dog to lie down when spoken to, and the conventional order is "Down charge," or "Charge." I use the word "Drop" as being simpler, but that is absolutely unimportant, the only needful thing being to use only one order and not to change it, as changing only confuses the dog.—Harper's Round Table.

Egypt's Increasing Population.

The interesting discovery is made by means of the new census that Egypt to-day has probably the largest population it ever contained, according to careful estimates and comparisons. Ancient writers put the maximum population under the Rameses the Great, which was the most flourishing period of old Egyptian history, at less than eight millions. When Bonaparte went there a century ago all Egypt had scarcely two millions, and the next fifty years added only one million. No exact figures are obtainable for a later comparison, for the census of 1882 was notoriously guesswork; but it is a fact now that an actual count shows about nine millions. The ease and smoothness with which the village authorities took up and facilitated the work of the census surprised and gratified the English officials, who are encouraged now to believe that their recent reforms in the local system have really taken root. There is still a certain amount of unpleasantness in dealing with the Khedive, who lends a furtive ear to a new set of mischief makers as fast as the old ones are cleared out, but he dares attempt nothing overt, and I am told by officers now at home on leave that England is as secure on the Nile as she is on the Ganges.—New York Times.

X Rays Identify a Picture.

The X ray has been put to new uses, aside from surgical diagnosis. It has ascertained the genuineness of jewels, and has also been made use of by French postal officials to investigate the contents of suspicious-looking parcels in the mails. The latest story of the ray comes from Germany, and concerns the identification of a painting by Albrecht Durer. The canvas in question was a head of Christ, and was accredited to the famous Nuremberger. It was on wood, and was believed to have been executed in 1821. It was much discolored and dingy with age, and had been retouched by a "restorer." In order to settle all doubts as to the authenticity of the work, a photograph was taken by means of the rays, and much was revealed that the eye could not see. The features and the drapery appeared much more distinctly than in the painting, and there also came to light a Latin inscription in quaint Gothic characters, the monogram of some grand duke (for whom, perhaps, the picture was painted), the artist's initials, and the date 1524.

A Turtle as a Fox Trap.

C. R. Perry, of Herrick, Penn., has been fattening a twenty pound snapping turtle. One Sunday his turtleship was taken out of the barrel and allow to wander about the yard. Early on Tuesday morning Perry was aroused by the noise of a scuffle in the yard. Repairing there, he found the turtle hanging to the nose of a big fox, which had been stealing from the henneries in the vicinity for a month. Br'er Fox was near the fence endeavoring to get over but Farmer Perry followed and shot him dead. The turtle all the time retained his hold and refused to let go until the fox's nose was cut off. Then it crawled back to his home, carrying the nose with it as a trophy.—New York Press.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 10

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Easily the Largest and Best Store in the Town.

We have as U kno devoted most of our time in learning how to serve our trade. It has taken time and laying awake nights, but the success of The Racket assures us we have succeeded.

Black Dress Goods,

On account of the new tariff, an advance of prices in the near future is an assured fact. We offer U the famous GOLD MEDAL BLACK DRESS FABRICS in plain and brocaded effects, at the lowest prices ever known to the trade. Prices commence at 50c. Its a good time to buy Dress Goods in either black or colors. Stick a pin there.

Linings.

No matter how good the material in your dress, poor linings will spoil it. We aim to sell thoroughly good and reliable linings, and are just a little proud of our Lining Department.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Winter Weather

Is discouraging for sales of Summer clothing. However nothing is more certain than the changing seasons, and in a few days perhaps you'll be sweltering in your woolens, unless you take time by the forelock.

Ladies,

Examine our Dimities, Lappets, and other thin dress goods, make them up as soon as you can, and if you regret it in a few weeks, come to us and "we will allow all reasonable claims. We can please you, and that the prices are right goes without saying.

Gentlemen,

Examine our light weight Coats and Vests. Read the above pointer, share part of the advice for yourself. It will do you good and make you comfortable in the future.

WOLF & CRAWFORD

Recent Deaths in Penn Hall.

Elizabeth Bartges, widow of John Bartges, died at Penn Hall, last week, after a very short illness making her death unlooked for. Her husband died some 30 years ago. Of four children two sons, John and Robert are living, Robert for a number of years was a faithful employe in the hotel of this place. She was a much esteemed lady; her age was 73 years and 10 m.

On Sunday, 30, a daughter of Gregg Burrell died near Penn Hall, of consumption.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

In Lewistown, Nancy J. Black, aged 75 years.

In Milroy, a daughter of Jas. Contner aged 1 year, 7 months.

In Granville, William Swigart, aged 61 years.

At Granville, Mrs. Racy Zimmerman, aged 72 years.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

In Millmont, Katherine Kurtz, age 93 years and 4 months; she was formerly of Mifflinburg.

In West Buffalo, George E. Sheary, aged 80 years.

In Mifflinbnrg, Levi Derr, aged near 79 years.

In Mifflinburg, the wife of Jacob Rhule, aged 65 years.

William Horner's Estate—Settlement.

Persons indebted to William Horner, dec'd, late of near Centre Hall, are requested to make prompt settlement with the undersigned, widow, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

KATE HORNER,
10jn3t Centre Hall.

Death at Potter's Mills.

John Johnson, a township charge, died at Potter's bank, on Thursday evening last, aged 80 years.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

June 13, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills, at 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

ANOTHER CITIZEN GONE

The Death of Henry Boozer Occurs Last Friday Morning.

Henry Boozer, one of the well known citizens of this town, after a lingering illness of consumption, breathed his last on Friday morning, 4 inst. He was a native of this vicinity, and since his majority engaged actively in various business enterprises. He sustained an upright character in this community and in all his businees pursuits, and was a kind husband and father and ever a helper to his neighbors where a friend was needed. He was a life-long and consistent member of the Reformed church and in it always at the post of duty. He leaves a widow and a son to mourn his departure. His age was 44 years, and 6 days. His aged mother living with him, survives him, also a brother David, in this place, and a sister, Mrs. Summerson, in Clinton county. A younger brother, John, resides at Osceola, Pa.

The Funeral on Tuesday morning was largely attended, by sympathising friends of the widow and family. Rev. Eisenberg officiating.

Many members of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, of which order the deceased was a member, attended the funeral.

A Boy Bicycle Builder.

In the east end of Miles township there is a farmer's boy who may turn up some day as a mechanical genius. The little fellow seeing so many young men sporting on wheels, his fancy for a bike was aroused, but as a bike cost more than a good farm horse, the lad did not have a parental exchequer big enough to fall back on for such an investment. But a bicycle our little hero would have even if he had to build the machine himself. And that's just what he did. He knew what the required parts were, and the wheels and axles, and bars, etc., were gathered up from cast off farm machinery, and with the aid of his native skill these were touched up mechanically until they would fit and set for a bicycle and the boy was rewarded in a bicycle of his own make, and he could ride on it and had a right to feel prouder over his achievement than the fellow who rode a handsomer wheel from a big shop. This boy may yet turn out a master mechanic.

The County Crops.

The fruit and crop prospect in our county is good. In the State College section the clover and wheat have a better appearance than usual and better than in some sections east of there. The farmers up that way have been liming freely and now are having a good stand of clover for once, which was an injurious lack felt upon Centre county farms for over 15 years.

Frosts have done no material harm to fruit or vegetation, and all signs are indicative of a bountiful harvest.

Stolen Team Runs Home.

A daring robbery was committed at Bellefonte on Saturday night, when two men stole from the stable of banker George W. Jackson a team of horses and a rig worth $500.

The thieves, however, must have been poor horsemen, as the team ran away, threw the strangers out and returned to their stable, but in their wild run one of the horses was so badly hurt that it will die. There is no clue to the thieves.

Settling Up.

The school directors met Monday evening and settled up their accounts for the past year, and found the finances in a good condition. There was a deficit of about $50, but there is yet about $200 uncollected school tax standing out. The township directors also met here in town the same day and closed up their accounts.

Death of a Veteran Soldier.

Abraham Zimmerman, a soldier in the civil war, died at State College, on Sunday last. He served during the war of the rebellion, in the Permanent Company of Carlisle, 149 Reg.

He was born at Elysburg, Northumberland county, Pa., January 27, 1825. Rev. Rhodes, of the U. Ev. church, officiated at the funeral services.

Entertainment Postponed.

The entertainment to be given by Miss Mary M. Kreamer's Sunday school class, which was announced for last Saturday evening, June 5, was postponed, and will be given Saturday evening, June 19, in the Reformed church. All are invited.

Carnegie's Gift to the Scotia Band.

The Scotia cornet band, an organization composed entirely of employes at Carnegie's ore mines at Scotia, this county, was recently presented by Andrew Carnegie with a full set of gold mounted silver band instruments, valued at $800.

Growth Retarded.

Gras, wheat, corn and other vegetation have been somewhat retarded by this three weeks' cool spell, but still there will be plenty and to spare.

FOR SALE.—A fine sorrel mare, 8 years old, fine driver, safe and fearless. Will sell cheap for cash; for further information address, W. McKinny, Potters Mills.

COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Report from the Minutes of the Session Friday Evening.

The council met in regular session last Friday evening in the council chamber, all members present but one. The minutes of the last regular session and of a special session were read and adopted.

The street committee reported the streets all in good condition and the work on them nearly completed.

The committee appointed to survey water route, locate fire-plugs, etc., reported a loose survey of the proposed route and the location of twenty fire-plugs, and asked for an extension of time to complete their work. The report was accepted and the committee instructed to complete their work.

The committee appointed to ascertain cost of reservoir, digging and refilling ditches, and laying pipes reported estimate as follows: reservoirs, $400; digging and refilling ditches $480; laying pipes, no definite information was at hand, and an extension of time was granted committee to complete their report. The committee on mains and cost of pipe and plugs were not ready to report. This committee was also continued.

The following orders were granted:

Wallace White, 5 days crusher	$40.00
John Martz, 5 8-10 days work on street	5.80
Jere Shreffler 2 days work of Jno. Shreffler	2.00
W. A. Sandoe 4½ days work of Jas Sandoe	4.50
R. D. Foreman 4½ days work, moving walk	4.99
H. W. Dinges, 5 hrs. hauling on street	1.25
Chas. Nearhood 1 da. work on street	1.00
Henry Emerick 5 hrs. work	.50
Frank Foreman 5 8-10 da. work	5.80
Geo. Floray 1¾ da. work	1.50
Mrs. Annie Boozer work of Wm. Boozer 2 6-10 days	2.60
Sam Dirst st Com. 7 9-20 da. on st	7.45
Chas. McClenahan 5 hrs. work	.50
J. S Rowe 1 3-10 da. work	1.30
Dr W. A. Jacobs work of Leslie 1½ da	1.50
Frank Gfrerer 2 3-10 da. hauling	5.75
M. L. Emerick work of Chas E. 3 da	3.00
Ed. Royer 3 8-10 da. work	3.80
Milt Snyder 6 6 10 da	6.60
G. H. Decker 5 hrs	.50
Howard Stover 5 da	5.00
S. H. Runkle 6¾ da. hauling	16.87
Mrs. Wm. Bradford work of Clyde with team 2 da. on street	5.00
G. H. Emerick 5 hrs. hauling of boro st	1.25
Chas. Arney 8 3-10 da. hauling	20.75
Wallace White 6 6-10 da. crushing stone and use of crusher	46.35
J. M. Goodhart 2 order books	1.50
Jno. McClenahan 19 nights lighting lamps	4.75
M' L. Emerick wheelbarrow, dressing tools	2.00
Kreamer & Son pick handles, rope, oil, wicks, matches, Aug. 12, '96 to June '97	17.98
Sam. Snyder building board walk in front of Mrs. Allison's property	1.50
Total	$223.20

Lost Their First.

The base ball season was inauspiciously opened last Saturday for our team by sustaining a defeat from the Millheim boys, by a score of 26 to 14. It was the first game, and the boys accepted the Millheim challenge without any practice. The game at no time was in doubt, and Millheim kept the lead from the start and stayed there too. The game was not lost through the umpire or by a fluke, but simply through the other team hitting the ball harder and doing considerable better fielding. Over a hundred spectators witnessed the game, and there was plenty of noise when either side made a run. The only feature of the game outside of the bad playing was the hard hit of Royer of the Millheim team. It was the longest hit made on our grounds yet. He made the circuit and before the ball was returned could have got a fair start on another trip around.

Death of Jacob Smith.

Jacob Smith, many years a resident of Tusseyville, and for several years a merchant at Colyer, died at the latter place on Thursday evening of last week, after being confined to his bed a number of weeks of consumption. His age was 57 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The deceased was a good citizen and one of the most respected men in that community. His funeral took place on last Monday forenoon. He was born in Penn township.

A large concourse of people followed the remains of dec'd to their last resting place. Rev. Rhodes, of the U. Evangelical church, conducted the services.

A Jail Delivery.

Three prisoners escaped from the Lewisburg jail on last Friday night; they were Harry Rupert and George Eisenhower, of Williamsport, and Sherman Ettinger, of Union county. They picked the locks on their cell doors and forced the iron bars from an outside window. Sheriff Gross has offered a reward of $100 for their recapture.

Will Move Back to this Valley.

John S. Auman, a year ago moved to Juniata county, writes the Reporter: "I just sold my mill property to Scott & Barst, of Armstrong county, Pa., for $3500. I am going out of the business, on account of my health and am thus advised by my doctor. I expect to move back to Penns valley, to be nearer my children."

To Condemn a Turnpike.

The court last Friday appointed Geo. C. Shaw, Isaac Frantz, Henry Williams and Geo. R. McCrea, viewers to condemn the Bald Eagle, Nittany and Brush Valley turnpike, a petition having been handed in from citizens in that section of the county.

After the Contract.

Mr. Fagan, a contractor from Altoona, was here several days this week to contract for the new water works, but failed. On leaving he said if he got the job, work on it would begin next Monday.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

James Cornelius Arrested at Bellefonte for Having Caused the Recent Fires.

Charged with felonious arson on three serious counts, James Cornelius, of Bellefonte, was arrested and lodged in jail on Thursday evening. The arrest caused considerable excitement in the community and was made upon information by Col. W. Fred Reynolds, the wealthiest citizen and largest property owner in the town.

It was the result of a clever piece of detective work which covers a period of several months, during which time several attempts have been made to burn public buildings in different parts of the town.

On February 11, the County Court House was set on fire. In this instance an entrance was effected to the Court House and a fire built at the entrance to the main court room. Fortunately the blaze was discovered and extinguished before any great damage was done.

About midnight of April 6, fire broke out in the electric illuminating plant and in less that two hours the entire plant was in ashes, entailing a loss to the company of $35,000. In this case the flames broke out in the general offices of the company and it was the general opinion that it was the work of an incendiary.

Another desperate attempt at incendiarism was made on the night of May 21, when the new $15,000 armory of Company B, Fifth Regiment was fired. In this case the flames were discovered and put out before they could do much damage.

In the fires at the Court House and the armory piles of waste saturated with oil were found, and it was at once apparent that it was the work of the same incendiary. Shortly after the Court House fire the County Commissioners secured four detectives to take charge of the case, and, if possible, run down the perpetrator.

The fires went on at an alarming rate and finally matters reached such a state that the citizens were afraid to go to bed at night for fear of being burned out before morning.

For several months the work of the detectives was apparently in vain, until last week they made an arrest, in the person of Frank Steward, who claimed to be a detective, but, further than this, was very close-mouthed.

The arrest of Steward, however, was only a game of the detectives, and the arrest of Cornelius showed that it was a well-planned piece of strategy. So quietly did the detectives work that even the local officers were completely ignorant of the fact that the arrest of Steward was a "bluff," and that there was more to follow.

Cornelius was put off his guard by this "fake" arrest, and in fact, aided the detectives in making it. He was led to believe by the detectives that he was not the party they were looking for, and for several weeks spent the greater portion of his time in their company, and lately his every move was closely shadowed.

Thursday he was under the influence of liquor, and when he recovered from his spree he found himself behind the bars in the county jail, with the three serious charges staring him in the face. He, then, for the first time, realized that it was the work of the detective who was "arrested" as a suspicious character, but who, in fact, will be the principal witness for the prosecution.

The detectives claim they have evidence against Cornelius to convict him and if they succeed a long term in the penitentiary will be the final outcome, as many other fires are laid at his door.

Cornelius appears to fully realize the serious predicament he is in, but swears he is innocent of the crimes charged against him. He says he will demand an early hearing, and thinks he will be able to clearly prove himself innocent.

Cornelius is a plumber and gasfitter by trade. It will be remembered that he was the man who about a year ago braved the raining of hundreds of bullets about his head and set fire to the house in which Bill Ettlinger, the murderer, was secreted, in order to drive him out. His case will not be tried until August term of court, and so serious are the cearges against him that there is little chance of his release on bail.

The Proper Time to Catch Fish.

Prof. Coles, in Storms and Signs, published at Kingston, Pa., says the best days for to catch fish this month will be Thursday 3rd, Friday 4th, Saturday 5th, Friday 11th, Saturday 12th, Monday 14th, Monday 21st, Tuesday 22d, Wednesday 23d, Monday 28th and Tuesday 29th. Old fishermen along the coasts never attempt to catch fish only in high tide. The above dates are high flood dates in rivers and streams, therefore the proper time to catch fish.

Business Increasing.

The Reporter office has just turned out a neat and handsomely illustrated 96 page catalogue, for our enterprising wheel manufacturer, Wm. W. Boob, whose increasing business will oblige him to again enlarge his works.

A Bargain.

Two good horses, 5 and 6 years old, will be sold cheap. Apply to Harry W. Dinges, Centre Hall, Pa.

A Car Load of

MEN'S SPRING SHOES.

Spring Shoes galore. We're still harping on that one strain. A little better shoe for a little lower price than possibly obtainable elsewhere. Many patrons appear surprised at always finding our establishment always crowded. Nothing strange about that. More men are growing shoe wise every year. The wiser you grow, the more you'll appreciate buying shoes here. Two offers of many. Both are in that new rich dark shade of Russia:

$3 Shoes for $2.55

The "Special" Russia Calf Shoe, in all the new styles of toe, most shoe dealers ask $3.00. Our price is $2.25.

$4 Shoes for $3.

The Metallic, a hand-sewed Russia Calf, in all the new toes, you will not find so good a shoe elsewhere for $4.00, our price, $3.00.

Our surpassing $2.25 Shoe for Ladies. Compare them point by point with the best $3 shoe the world has ever produced—you'll get the shoes mixed, and you will pay $3 for our $2.25 shoes.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Another lot of Genuine Oleine Soap, full pound bars, 4c.

Wednesday a consignment of fine Dimitics in newest colorings; Silk Cot Linings in bright coloring, to line the fine linens and other thin goods.

We have sold twice the quantity of Mattings and Art Squares sold by us in a previous season; reason easily understood—extremely low prices and excellent patterns.

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases at less than the price of plain Muslin.

Scrub Rags, 7c each; you have but to buy one to be convinced of the cheapness and good working and wearing qualities of them.

Bustles, so much used, always kept by us; new hip style here now.

Unlaundried Handkerchiefs for ladies at specially low prices. Do you know you get double value in that way?

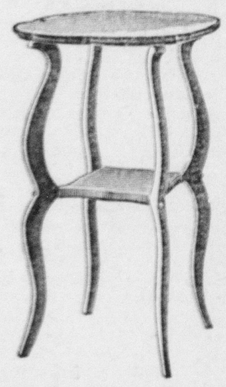
GARMAN'S STORE,

Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

We offer special bargains in

Furniture,
Baby Carriages,
And Refrigerators,

During the month of May.



This fine Polished Table, in Genuine Mahogony, Bird's Eye Maple, Quartered Oak, and Curley Birch,

ONLY 90c.

Ask to see our new Patent Axle Baby Carriages at $5.00.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

A Great Display

Of Wash Fabrics at Most Unusual Prices Can be Seen Here This Week.

We have been receiving several shipments of new goods this week. Owing to the very unusual cool weather the sales of thin Dress Goods has been very much restricted, and we find the market overstocked.

We bought cheap.

Our present prices are just about one-half what they were at the beginning of the season.

Printed Challies in new and original designs, 4c. Just the thing for hot weather house wrappers.

Vinette Batiste, a new and beautiful lawn, comes mostly in linen effects, 5c.

Organdie Raie, beautiful colorings, 9c. These were formerly sold at 15c.

Lappett Mull sold everywhere at 20c, now 10c.

Our 20c and 25c Organdies and Mulls all go now at 15c.

A beautiful line of Plain Organdies, all colors, ranging from 8c to 25c.

Dotted Swisses, from 10c to 40c.

Silk Mulls in both black and white.

It will pay you to look at the Silk Gloria Sun Umbrellas with genuine Congo handles, that we are selling at 98c. It is well worth $1.50, and is a guaranteed article.

Something New in Curtains.

Chenille Portierres, full length and very wide. We have a limited quantity for $1.98 a pair. We can get no more at this price after these are sold.

Millinery Department.

As we will wind up our Spring season in a few weeks, we have begun to reduce stock in this department. We have had a very successful season and intend to close out everything in this department. We shall carry no stock over. We have reduced our prices very materially, and those who have delayed buying until now, will get a good concession in prices.

Full line of Sailors and Flowers on hand.

All hats trimmed free of charge.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.